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Account.

SOME

ACCOUNT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL;

FROM ITS FIRST RISE

TO THE

BEGINNING

OF THE

FIFTH MONTH, CALLED MAY, 1754.

PHILADELPHIA:

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BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.

SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

ABOUT the end of the year 1750, some persons, who had frequent opportunities of observing the distress of such distempered poor as from time to time came to Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of the physicians and surgeons of that city; how difficult it was for them to procure suitable lodgings, and other conveniences proper for their respective cases, and how expensive the providing good and careful nurses, and other attendants, for want whereof, many must suffer greatly, and some probably perish, that might otherwise have been restored to health and comfort, and become useful to themselves, their families, and the publick, for many years after; and considering moreover, that even the poor inhabitants of this city, though they had homes, yet were therein but badly accommodated in sickness, and could not be so well and so easily taken care of in their separate habitations, as they might be in one convenient house, under one inspection, and in the hands of skilful practitioners; and several of the inhabitants of the province, who unhappily became disordered in their senses, wandered about, to the terrour of their neighbours, there being no place (except the house of correction) in which they might be confined, and subjected to proper management for

their recovery, and that house was by no means fitted for such purposes; did charitably consult together, and confer with their friends and acquaintances, on the best means of relieving the distressed, under those circumstances; and an Infirmary, or Hospital, in the manner of several lately established in Great Britain, being proposed, was so generally approved, that there was reason to expect a considerable subscription from the inhabitants of this city, towards the support of such a Hospital; but the expense of erecting a building sufficiently large and commodious for the purpose, it was thought would be too heavy, unless the subscription could be made general through the province, and some assistance could be obtained from the assembly; the following petition was therefore drawn, and presented to the house on the 23d of January, 1750-51.

To the honourable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania,

The petition of sundry inhabitants of the said Province,

HUMBLY SHOWETH,

"That with the numbers of people the number of lunaticks, or persons distempered in mind, and deprived of their rational faculties, hath greatly increased in this province.

"That some of them going at large, are a terrour to their neighbours, who are daily apprehensive of the violences they may commit; and others are continually wasting their substance, to the great injury of themselves and families, ill disposed persons wickedly taking advantage of their unhappy condition, and drawing them into unreasonable bargains, &c.

"That few or none of them are so sensible of their condition as to submit voluntarily to the treatment their respective cases require, and therefore continue in the same deplorable state during their lives; whereas it has been found, by the experience of many years, that above two thirds of the mad people received into Bethlehem Hospital, and there treated properly, have been perfectly cured.

"Your petitioners beg leave further to represent, that though the good laws of this province have made many compassionate and charitable provisions for the relief of the poor, yet something farther seems wanting in favour of such whose poverty is made more miserable by the additional weight of a grievous disease, from which they might easily be relieved, if they were not situated at too great a distance from regular advice and assistance, whereby many languish out their lives, tortured perhaps with the stone, devoured by the cancer, deprived of sight by cataracts, or gradually decaying by loathsome distempers; who, if the expense in the present manner of nursing and attending them separately when they come to town, were not so discouraging, might again, by the judicious assistance of physick and surgery, be enabled to taste the blessings of health, and be made in a few weeks useful members of the community, able to provide for themselves and families.

"The kind care our assemblies have heretofore taken for the relief of sick and distempered strangers, by providing a place for their reception and accommodation, leaves us no room to doubt their showing an equal tender concern for the inhabitants. And we hope they

will be of opinion with us, that a small provincial Hospital, erected and put under proper regulations, in the care of persons to be appointed by this house, or otherwise, as they shall think meet, with power to receive and apply the charitable benefactions of good people towards enlarging and supporting the same, and some other provisions in a law for the purposes abovementioned, will be a good work, acceptable to God, and to all the good p ople they represent.

"We therefore humbly recommend the premises to their serious consideration."

On the second reading of the petition, January 29, the house gave leave to the petitioners to bring in a bill, which was read the first time on the first of February. For some time it was doubtful whether the bill would not miscarry, many of the members not readily conceiving the necessity or usefulness of the design; and apprehending moreover, that the expense of paying physicians and surgeons, would eat up the whole of any fund that could be reasonably expected to be raised; but three of the profession, viz. doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, and Phineas Bond, generously offering to attend the Hospital gratis for three years, and the other objections being by degrees got over, the bill, on the seventh of the same month, passed the house, *Nemine Contradicente*, and in May following it received the governour's assent, and was enacted into a law as follows:

An Act to encourage the establishing of a Hospital for the relief of the sick poor of this province, and for the reception and cure of lunaticks.

WHEREAS the saving and restoring useful and

laborious members to a community, is a work of publick service, and the relief of the sick poor is not only an act of humanity, but a religious duty; and whereas there are frequently, in many parts of this province, poor distempered persons, who languish long in pain and misery under various disorders of body and mind, and being scattered abroad in different and very distant habitations, cannot have the benefit of regular advice, attendance, lodging, diet and medicines, but at a great expense, and therefore often suffer for want thereof; which inconveniency might be happily removed, by collecting the patients into one common provincial Hospital, properly disposed and appointed, where they may be comfortably subsisted, and their health taken care of at a small charge, and by the blessing of God on the endeavours of skilful physicians and surgeons, their diseases may be cured and removed: And whereas it is represented to this assembly, that there is a charitable disposition in divers inhabitants of this province to contribute largely towards so good a work, if such contributors might be incorporated with proper powers and privileges for carrying on and completing the same, and some part of the publick money given and appropriated to the providing a suitable building for the purposes aforesaid:

"Therefore, for the encouragement of so useful, pious, and charitable a design, we pray that it may be enacted, And be it enacted by the honourable James Hamilton, esquire, lieutenant governour under the honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, esquires, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of

the representatives of the freemen of the said province in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for all persons, each of whom shall have contributed or subscribed the sum of ten pounds or more, towards founding a Hospital, for the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within this province, or as many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the first day of the month called July next; and for all persons who shall thereafter contribute the like sum of ten pounds or more (together with the said first subscribers) or so many of them as shall think fit to assemble and meet on the second day of the first week, in the month called May, yearly for ever, at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, then and there to elect by ballot, twelve fit and suitable persons of their own number to be managers of the said contribution and Hospital, and one other person to be treasurer of the same, until the next election; and farther, to make such laws, rules, and orders, as shall appear to them the said contributors met, or the major part of them, to be good, useful, and necessary, for the well governing, ordering and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer, and other necessary officers and ministers thereof, and for limiting and appointing their number, trust, and authority, and generally for the well ordering all other things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenues, as also all the business and affairs of the said Hospital: all which laws, rules and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from time to time inviolably observed by all concerned, according to the tenour and effect of them, provided they be not repugnant to the laws of England

or this government, and are approved by the chief justice, the speaker of the assembly, and the attorney general of this province for the time being, under their hands and seals. And the said contributors shall be, and are hereby made a body corporate in law, to all intents and purposes, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue, or be sued, plead, or be impleaded, by the name of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in all courts of judicature within this province, and by that name, shall and may receive and take any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds, of the gift, alienation, bequest, or devise of any person or persons whomsoever, and of any goods or chattels whatsoever; and the said contributors are hereby impowered to have and use one common seal in their affairs, and the same at their pleasure to change and alter.

"Provided nevertheless: That no general meeting of the said contributors, nor any persons acting under them, shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given or added to the capital stock of the said Hospital, in any other way than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall be from time to time brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of this province, without partiality or preference.

"And for the further encouragement of this beneficent undertaking. Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid: That when the said contributors shall have met and chosen their managers and treasurer as aforesaid, and shall have raised by their contributions, a capital

stock of two thousand pounds value (the yearly interest or rent of which is to be applied to the accommodating of the sick poor in the said Hospital, free of charge for diet, attendance, advice and medicines) and shall make the same appear to the satisfaction of the speaker of the assembly for the time being; that then it shall and may be lawful for the said speaker of the assembly, and he is hereby required to sign an order or orders on the provincial treasurer, or trustees of the loan office, for the payment of two thousand pounds, in two yearly payments, to the treasurer of the said Hospital, to be applied to the founding, building, and furnishing of the same.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid: That the accounts of the disbursements of the said two thousand pounds, so ordered by the speaker of the assembly aforesaid, or any part thereof that shall be hereafter expended, as the case may be, and of the rents, products, and interests of any real or personal estates or sums of money charitably given to the use of the said hospital, together with a list of such donations, shall be fairly drawn out and published annually in the Gazette, or other newspapers: and the managers of the said Hospital shall at all times, when required, submit the books, accounts, affairs, and economy thereof, to the inspection and free examination of such visiters as may from time to time be appointed by the assembly of this province, to visit and inspect the same.

"Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if at any time hereafter, there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers as aforesaid, then the said Hospital, and the estate and affairs thereof,

shall be in the management, and under the direction of such persons as shall be from time to time appointed by act of general assembly of this province for that purpose."

As soon as the law was published, the promoters of the design set on foot a subscription, which in a short time amounted to considerable more than the sum required by the act. And on the first of the month called July, 1751, a majority of the contributors met at the state-house in Philadelphia, and pursuant to the act, chose by ballot twelve managers, and a treasurer, viz.

Managers, Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, junior, Samuel Rhodes, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, Charles Norris.

Treasurer, John Reynell.

The managers met soon after the choice, and viewed several spots of ground in and near the city, which were thought suitable to erect buildings on for this purpose; and agreeing in judgment, that one particular lot, belonging to the proprietaries, would suit as well or better than any other, they drew up the following respectful address, and sent it (with the following letter) to Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan, to be presented by them to the proprietaries. And that it may be seen at one view, what has been hitherto done in that affair, it is thought proper to add the answers the managers received from their agents, and other papers relative thereto.

To the honourable Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, esquires, proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The address of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

MAY IT PLEASE THE PROPRIETARIES,

It hath been long observed, that this your province, remarkable for the goodness of its constitution, laws, and government, and many other advantages, is yet deficient of a common Hospital or Infirmary, for the relief of such poor as are afflicted with curable diseases.

Your good people here, to supply this defect, and out of a tender, charitable regard for their fellow creatures, have voluntarily subscribed, and are still subscribing, large sums towards a stock for the support of such a Hospital: And the general assembly being petitioned by a number of the inhabitants of all ranks and denominations, have passed an act to encourage the same, and granted two thousand pounds for the founding, building, and furnishing thereof.

In pursuance of that act, we the subscribers were, on the first of this instant, chosen by the contributors to be managers of the said Hospital, and think it our duty to take this first opportunity of laying the affair before our proprietaries, in the humble confidence that so good and pious an undertaking will not fail of their approbation; hoping withal, from the accustomed bounty of the proprietary family, in encouraging former designs of publick utility to the people of their province, the present will also receive their kind assistance; and as private persons raise a stock to support the Hospital, and the

assembly build the house, so (that all concerned in the province may share in the honour, merit, and pleasure of promoting so good a work) the proprietaries will be pleased to favour us with the grant of a piece of ground for the buildings, and their necessary accommodations.

If any thing should occur to the proprietaries, that they may think of service with respect to the management or rules of the Hospital, we should he obliged to them for their sentiments, being desirous that what falls within our duty, may be done to the greatest advantage for the publick.

We are, with great respect, your very affectionate friends,

Philadelphia, July 6, 1751.

JOSHUA CROSBY,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS BOND,
SAMUEL HAZARD,
ISRAEL PEMBERTON, junior,
HUGH ROBERTS,
SAMUEL RHODES,
JOSEPH MORRIS,
JOHN SMITH,
EVAN MORGAN,
CHARLES NORRIS.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1751.

Esteemed friends, Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan,

"The opinion we have of your beneficent principles, induces us to make this application to you, and we hope the opportunity of exerting your tenderness to the afflicted and distressed, will be so acceptable, as to render any apology unnecessary for our freedom in requesting your friendship in delivering and soliciting the address we herewith send to our proprietaries, Thomas and Richard Penn.

"The circumstances of this province have, in a few years past, been much altered, by the addition of a great number of persons who arrive here from several parts of Europe, many of whom are poor, and settle in remote parts of the country, where suitable provision cannot be made for their relief from the various disorders of body and mind some of them labour under; the consideration of which hath lately raised in many of the inhabitants of this city a benevolent concern, and engaged them to apply for the assistance of the legislature, by whom a law is passed, and some provision made out of the provincial treasury for the erecting a publick Hospital, or Infirmary, under the direction of a corporation, by whom we have lately been elected the managers; but as the publick funds are not sufficient to answer the expense of endowing it, a charitable subscription for that purpose hath been proposed and begun with good success. The necessity and advantages of this institution are so apparent, that persons of all ranks unite very heartily in promoting it; and as several of our most eminent physicians and surgeons have freely offered their service for some years, we have good grounds to expect that this undertaking may be of general service much sooner than was at first expected, and that our legislature will soon make a further provision for the building, which we apprehend it will be prudent to contrive and erect in such manner, as to admit of such additions as the future state of the province may require. The principal difficulty we now labour under, is the want of a commodious lot of ground, in a healthy situation; for (though we have so great encouragement as we have mentioned) we cannot flatter ourselves with speedily

raising a sum sufficient to enable us to provide for all other necessary charges, and to purchase a suitable piece of ground so near the built part of the city, as the constant attendance of the physicians, and other considerations, will necessarily require: We are therefore under the necessity of laying the state of our case before our proprietaries, and we hope the same motives which have induced others, will have due weight with them to promote this good work, and that they will generously direct a piece of ground to be allotted for this service.

"There are several lots in different parts of this city very suitable, but from their situation, &c. are of great value for other purposes; we have therefore thought of one, which is in a part of the town quite unimproved, and where, in all probability, there will be the convenience of an open air for many years; it is the vacant part of the square between the Ninth and Tenth streets from Delaware, on the south side of Mulberry street, and is 396 feet east and west, and 360 feet north and south. The lots in this part of the city have not advanced in value for several years past, and are not likely to be soon settled; so that we are in hopes, if you will favour us with your application for this piece of ground, you will meet with no difficulty in obtaining it.

"The interest of the proprietaries and people, are so nearly connected, that it seems to us self-evident that they mutually share in whatever contributes to the prosperity and advantage of the province; which consideration, added to the satisfaction arising from acts of charity and benevolence, will, we hope, have so much weight with them, as to render any other argument

superfluous; but as your own prudence will suggest to you the most effectual method of soliciting this address successfully, we rely thereon so much, as to think it unnecessary to add any thing more on this occasion, than that your friendship therein will be exceedingly grateful to us, and our fellow citizens in general; and next to obtaining the lot we ask for, the most agreeable service you can do us, is to obtain a speedy answer; for the promoting this undertaking appears to us so necessary, that all concerned therein are unanimous in determining to prepare for the building early in the spring next year."

We are, with much respect, your obliged and real friends,

Signed as before.

London, 18*th* 1*st Mo.* 1752.

Esteemed Friends,

We received yours the sixth July past, and the address which it brought was by us delivered to Thomas Penn, Esquire, unto which we most readily joined what interest we have with him and his brother, to grant your request of a piece of ground, whereon to build the proposed Hospital in your city; and we make no doubt but Joshua Crosby hath informed you of what his answer was, and also of what Thomas Hyam and Son wrote him from time to time on the subject; and now we have the pleasure to acquaint you, that yesterday we received a letter from him granting your request, a copy whereof is here under.

We are your assured friends,

THOMAS HYAM,
SYLVANUS BEVAN.

To the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

London, January 17, 1752.

Gentlemen,

You may inform the directors of the Hospital at Philadelphia, that we sent orders to the Governour, the nineteenth of December, by way of New England, to grant them a piece of ground to build the Hospital upon, though not the piece they asked, yet one of the same size, and where, if it should be necessary, we can grant them an addition.

I am, Gentlemen, your affectionate friend,

THOMAS PENN.

To Messieurs Sylvanus Bevan, and Thomas Hyam.

The governour was pleased to favour the managers with a copy of the instructions he received upon this occasion, which, after due consideration, they made some observations upon, and sent to their agents. A copy of these several papers here follow in their order.

Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, true and absolute proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, and of the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, in America;

To James Hamilton, esquire, our lieutenant governour of our said province, and counties, and to all other persons whom these presents may concern, greeting.

"Whereas it has been represented unto us, that there is a want in our said province of a common Hospital or Infirmary, for the relief of such poor as are afflicted with curable diseases; and that many of the good inhabitants thereof, to supply that defect, and out of a tender and charitable regard to their fellow creatures, had voluntarily subscribed, and were still subscribing, large sums

of money, towards a stock for the support of such a Hospital; and that the assembly there, being petitioned by a number of the inhabitants of all ranks and denominations, had already granted two thousand pounds, for the founding, building, and furnishing thereof; and that the persons who had contributed towards the stock thereof, or many of them, had, in the month of July last past, chosen certain persons to be managers of the said intended Hospital.

"And whereas the said managers have addressed us, laying the said affair before us, in confidence that so good and pious an undertaking would not fail of our approbation, and hoping, from the accustomed bounty of our family in encouraging former designs of publick utility to the people of our said province, the present would also receive our kind assistance; and that as private persons raised the stock to support the Hospital, and the assembly were to build the house, so that we would be pleased to favour the said managers with the grant of a piece of ground for the buildings and necessary accommodations for the said Hospital; and also requesting our sentiments, if any thing should occur to us that we might think of service with respect to the management or rules of the said Hospital:

"Know ye therefore, that we, having taken the premises into our consideration, and approving and greatly favouring the said general scheme and intention, and being desirous to aid and assist the same, as conceiving that the due execution thereof may tend to the relief of many poor and necessitous persons in our said province and to the general benefit and advantage of the same, have resolved to incorporate the present and future sub-

scribers by our grant of incorporation; and at the same time to grant unto such corporation so incorporated, a valuable tract of land in a proper place within our good city of Philadelphia.

"In order whereto, we do by these presents, give, grant, and commit unto you, our said lieutenant governour, full power, commission, and authority, by one instrument or grant of incorporation, to be issued in our names, and to be sealed with the great seal of our said province, to incorporate and erect into a body politick or corporate, by such name or title as to you shall seem most apt and convenient, all and every such persons, who already have subscribed and paid, or at any time hereafter shall subscribe and pay the sum of ten pounds or more, of current money of our said province, towards the founding and establishing a Hospital for the reception and relief of lunaticks, and other distempered and sick poor within our said province, such corporation to have continuance to such contributors and their successours for ever; and to grant all usual, common, proper and reasonable powers of a corporation unto such corporation, and their successours; and particularly for the making of such reasonable and lawful by-laws, rules and orders, as to the said corporation, or the major part of them, when duly assembled in such manner as shall be therein appointed, shall seem useful and necessary for the well ordering, regulating and governing the said Hospital; for the regulation of the future elections of managers, treasurer or treasurers, and other necessary officers and ministers thereof; for limiting their numbers, trusts, and authorities, and the times and durations of their respective continuance in their offices, and the

causes and manner of removing any of them (if occasion should require) and generally, for the well ordering all other matters and things, any way relating to or concerning the good government, estate, lands, rents, revenues, interest, monies and goods, and all other the business and affairs of the said Hospital, and of the poor therein, and of the officers and ministers thereof. And also to grant, that all such by-laws, rules and orders, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be from time to time inviolably observed by all concerned, according to the tenour and effect of them, provided they be reasonable in themselves, not repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, or of our said province, and be first approved by us, or such of us, our heirs or assigns, proprietaries of our said province, as shall for the time being be in America, and by the chief justice, and speaker of the assembly for the time being, under our and their hands and seals, in case we, or either of us, or the heirs or assigns of us, or of either of us, or any of them, shall for the time being happen to be in America; but in case we, or either of us, nor any of the heirs or assigns of either of us, proprietaries of our said province, shall happen from time to time to be in America, then being first approved by and under the hands and seals of the governour or lieutenant governour, the chief justice, the speaker of the assembly, and the attorney general of our said province for the time being, or by any three of them. And also to grant and appoint such persons to be present and immediate officers of such corporation (until a future election of new ones) as have already been chosen or appointed by the subscribers thereto; and to grant power to the said corporation, and

to their successours, to take and receive, and to hold and enjoy, for the use of the said corporation, any lands, tenements or hereditaments within our said province, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of one thousand pounds at the time of such taking of the gift, grant, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons whatsoever; and also to take, receive, hold and enjoy, any goods or chattels, to any value whatsoever: and to grant unto the said corporation power to use a common seal for the business of the said corporation, and the same at pleasure to alter and change; but you are in such our grant of incorporation to insert one or more express provisoes and conditions, that no general meeting of the members of such corporation, or any persons acting under them, shall sell or convert into money, any real estate, given or to be given to the said corporation (unless directed so to do by the donor or donors of the same) nor shall employ or dispose of any principal money or other effects, which are or shall be given or added for the purpose of increasing of the capital stock of the said corporation, in any other manner than by applying the annual rent, revenue, income, or interest of the same, towards the entertainment and cure of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be brought and placed in or under the care of the said Hospital, and the officers and ministers thereof, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of our said province, without partiality or preference. And also that fair, full, and plain accounts in writing, of all subscriptions, benefactions, donations, and gifts of every kind to the said corporation, and of the disposal, employment and disbursements

of the same, and of the rents, revenues, incomes, interest and produce arising therefrom, and of the disposal thereof, and of all salaries paid to any officers or servants, shall constantly lie open in some publick part of the Hospital, for the free view and inspection, at all times in the day, of any subcriber or contributor; and that an account of the same, signed by three or more of the managers, be, from time to time, once in the month of October, in every year, published in the Gazette, or other news paper, printed in our said province, for the information of all persons. And that the books, accounts, affairs, economy, disposition, and management of the said Hospital, and of all the estate, rents, revenues, and interest thereof, and of all the managers, treasurers, officers, ministers and servants thereof, and every matter and thing relating to the same, or to any of them, and all abuses concerning the same (if any such should ever happen) shall at all times be subject to the inspection, free examination and reformation of such visiters, not exceeding four in number, as we, our heirs or assigns, proprietaries of the said province, or the lieutenant governour of the said province for the time being, shall from time to time appoint, so as the chief justice, and the speaker of the assembly of our said province for the time being, be always two of such visiters.

"And we do hereby give, grant and commit to you, our said lieutenant governour, further power, commission, and authority, in and by the same instrument or grant of incorporation to be so issued as aforesaid, to give and grant unto, and for the use of the said corporation, and their successours for ever, all that part of the

square or parcel of vacant land, in our said city of Philadelphia, herein after described: that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being on the north side of Sassafras street, between Sixth and Seventh streets from Delaware, containing from east to west on Sassafras street three hundred and ninety six feet, or thereabouts, little more or less, and from south to north, on Sixth and Seventh streets, three hundred feet, and bounding northward on other vacant land, part of the same square, reserved to us, to hold unto, and to the use of the said corporation and their successours, to and for the use of the said Hospital for ever, rendering to the hands of our receiver-general, and of the receiver-general of us, our heirs, or assigns, proprietaries of the said province for the time being, in our said province, for our use, the yearly rent of five shillings of lawful money of Great Britain, on the first day of March in each and every year henceforth for ever, under a declared and express proviso and condition to be contained in such grant of incorporation, that if, at any time hereafter, there shall not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers and officers, then the said tract of land thereby to be granted, shall revert and return to us, our heirs and assigns, proprietaries of our said province, as in our first and former estate. And you are to insert in such grant, all such other proper clauses and matters, not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the directions hereby given, as to you shall seem proper and reasonable; and particularly for the enrolment of the said grant in the master of the rolls office in Philadelphia.

"For all which, this shall be to you our sufficient warrant, commission, and authority."

Given under our hands and seals, this twenty eighth day of October, one thousand sevon hundred and fifty one.

THOMAS PENN, *L. S.*
RICHARD PENN, *L. S.*

Signed, sealed and delivered by the before named Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, Esquires, in the presence of us,

FRANCIS EYRE,
ROBERT GWYNN.

REMARKS.

The design of the Hospital being (in itself) so beneficent, and our honourable proprietaries having fully expressed their approbation of it in strong terms, as well as declared their kind intentions of aiding and assisting it, by granting a valuable tract of land, in a proper place, for a Hospital; all therefore that seems necessary for us to do, is to convince our honourable proprietaries, that the methods by which they have proposed to aid and assist the Hospital, will by no means answer these good intentions, but are really inconsistent therewith.

We must then beg leave to remark in the first place, with regard to the charter, that, as the act of assembly is undoubtedly the best grant of incorporation that we can possibly have, and as the representatives of the freemen of this province have generously contributed towards the design, we should fail of the respect that is justly due to them, were we to accept of any other, without obtaining some very great and manifest advantage by it; but that there are no such advantages in the charter proposed, is evident at first view: On the contrary, we

should by it be confined to stricter limits than we now are, particularly with respect to the power of making by-laws, and being subjected to visiters of the proprietaries' appointment. But that clause which makes the lot (and of consequence the buildings on it) revert to the proprietaries, on failure of a succession of contributors, is so weighty an objection, that were there no other, we could not entertain the least thoughts of accepting the charter; for as the sum allowed for support of the Hospital is limited, we may reasonably conclude, that in time there will cease to be a succession of contributors, and no person can imagine that when that happens to be the case, the lot and buildings ought to become the private property of any man: And though the act of assembly hath made provision in a manner which may be liable to some inconveniences, yet it can scarce fail of answering the purposes first intended. The proprietaries, to be sure, have not attended to these consequences, or they never would have proposed any thing so inconsistent with the design they intended to promote.

As to the lot that the proprietaries designed for the Hospital, it is so situated, and so circumstanced, that it will by no means be suitable for the purpose. It is a moist piece of ground, adjoining to the brick yards, where there are ponds of standing water, and therefore must be unhealthy, and more fit for a burying place (to which use part of it is already applied) than for any other service; besides, as it is part of a square allotted by the late honourable proprietary for publick uses, as the old maps of the city will show, our fellow citizens would tax us with injustice to them, if we should ac-

cept of this lot by a grant from our present proprietaries, in such terms as would seem to imply our assenting to their having a right to the remainder of the square.

Philadelphia, 2d of 7th Mo. 1752.

Esteemed friends, Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan,

"We now, on behalf of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, with much gratitude and respect, acknowledge the benevolent disposition you have manifested, by your industry and care in soliciting our address to our proprietaries; and as we are fully convinced nothing hath been wanting on your parts, we should have been much pleased that the lot which the proprietaries proposed for the Hospital, and the terms of their grant, were such as we desired, or could accept.

"Immediately after the receipt of your letter, with the copy of that you had from the proprietaries, our president waited on the governour, who was pleased to communicate to us the instructions he had received; and as the answer given by the proprietaries to you, may have induced you to think they had granted our request, we think it necessary to send you a copy of their instructions to the governour; after perusal of which, and of the few remarks we have made thereon, we have no doubt you will approve of our resolutions not to accept of a lot on these terms.

"Before we agreed on the address to the proprietaries, we surveyed the square (of which the lot proposed by them is a part) and the situation appeared to us in every respect inconvenient and unsuitable for our purpose. It is contiguous to the brick makers' grounds,

from which the city hath been furnished with bricks above forty years past, so that their large ponds being continually filled with standing water, renders the neighbourhood unhealthy, and of course absolutely improper for our purpose, which is to restore the sick to health; and the only proper use of that square will be for a burying ground, to which service some part of it hath been applied by a grant from the proprietaries; and the dissatisfaction which appeared, and still subsists among our fellow citizens, on the proprietaries claiming a right to make that grant is so great, that if there were no other objections, we would not run the risk of increasing it.

"We still think that the lot we first mentioned is more suitable for us than any other so near the city, and of so small value, and we are not entirely without hopes that the proprietaries, who have so fully declared their approbation of our design, will still grant the same to us; we are assured, if they regard their own interest in the affections of the people, or even attend to the justice of their concurring in the promoting of every scheme calculated for the publick utility of their province, they will cheerfully grant it to us: And if you should entertain the same sentiments, we request you to renew your solicitations to them, and if you find them still unwilling to favour our request, we should be pleased to know whether they will sell it to us, or let it for ever on an annual rent, and the price or rent they propose; for as the number of contributors still continues gradually increasing, we shall rather endeavour to purchase a lot in a proper situation, than to build the house in an inconvenient place, or to accept of any lot

on such terms as we know would give a general dissatisfaction.

"One of the contributors hath offered o give a lot of ground much larger than that we now ask, and in a very good air; but being about a mile out of town, we are apprehensive it will be inconvenient to the physicians, who, as they freely give their attendance, should be subjected to as little difficulty as possible.

"We have, for the present, hired a house tolerably convenient, into which we began to admit patients about six months since. The number since received is twenty three, of which twelve have been cured and discharged, and eleven are remaining; and as the benefits of this institution become daily more attended to, we have not the least doubt that the minds of such who are blessed with the means, will gradually become the more freely disposed to contribute towards this good work, and that it will soon become of general service to the people of this province.

"The kind manner in which you have cheerfully engaged to serve us, gives us reason to think you will approve of our writing to you with so much freedom; we shall not therefore offer any apology for it."

We are your obliged friends.
Signed by order, and on behalf of the Managers
of the Pennsylvania Hospital,
JOSHUA CROSBY, President.

To the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Respected Friends,

We attended your proprietary, Thomas Penn, esquire, and presented to him your remarks on the grant of

land made by him and his brother Richard to your society (dated the eight of October, 1751) and requested instead thereof that spot which your memorial mentioned, and desired might be granted for the intended Hospital. He perused the remarks, and made objections to them, alleging that the ground which you desired was contiguous to that which they have offered, consequently no difference in the healthiness thereof. And as to the remark against its reverting to the proprietaries he very readily declared nothing more was intended by the clause in the grant, than that provided the scheme for the establishment and continuance of the Hospital should not succeed, either for the want of the sum proposed to be raised as a fund, or through any other cause, that then the ground should revert, &c. but as to the erections thereon, they should be at the managers disposal. We desired his answer in writing, but he refused the giving it in that manner, and added, the governour should have the necessary instructions on the affair, unto whom you might apply concerning it. On the whole, he came to this resolution, not to make any alteration in what was before granted, nor to let or sell the spot of ground you pitch upon; and therefore we are of opinion, you should either accept the proprietaries' offer, with the clause relating to the reverting to them being explained, or else to fix on some other piece of ground. And if there is no other objection than the small distance of a mile to the place which one of the contributors hath offered to give you, may not that be more fit for a Hospital or Infirmary, than to have it in the city, where infectious diseases may be much more liable to spread. We observe, with pleasure, the success that

hath attended the beginning of the good work you are engaged in, and hope it will go forward, and be happily completed, and are, with hearty salutes,

Your real friends,

THOMAS HYAM,
SYLVANUS BEVAN.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 30*th* 6*th Mo.* 1753.

Esteemed friends, Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan,

We have lately received your favour of thirty first first month last, with duplicate of your former letters to our president, and being sensible that you have solicited our address to the proprietaries with all the diligence and care we could desire or expect, we gratefully acknowledge your friendship, and think ourselves under the same obligations we should have been if your kind endeavours had obtained the desired effect.

The accounts of the affairs of the Hospital, and of its present state, will be laid before the assembly at their next meeting, and soon after published, of which we shall direct duplicates to be sent you; and as you have interested yourselves in the promotion of it, and we are convinced of your good wishes for its success, when we can give you a pleasing account of its advancement, shall take the liberty of communicating the same, being, with real respects,

Your obliged friends.

Signed on behalf of the board of managers,

JOSHUA CROSBY.

The following papers were published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, of August the eighth, and fifteenth, 1751, viz.

Post obitum benefacta manent, æternoque Virtus
Non metuit, Stygiis nec repiatur Aquis.
I was sick, and ye visited me. Matth. xxi.

"Among all the innumerable species of animals which inhabit the air, earth and water, so exceedingly different in their production, their properties, and the manner of the existence, and so varied in form, that even of the same kind, it can scarce be said there are two individuals in all respects alike; it is remarkable there are none within our observation distinguished from the rest by this particular, that they are by nature incapable of diseases. The old poets, how extravagant soever in their fictions, durst never offend so far against nature and probability, as even to feign such a thing; and therefore, though they made their Achilles invulnerable from head to foot, and clad him beside in impenetrable armour, forged by the immortals, they were obliged to leave one soft unguarded place in his heel, how small soever, for destruction to enter.—But though every animal that hath life is liable to death, man, of all other creatures, has the greatest number of diseases to his share; whether they are the effects of our intemperance and vice, or are given us, that we may have a greater opportunity of exercising towards each other that virtue, which most of all recommends us to the Deity, I mean charity.

"The great author of our faith, whose life should be the constant object of our imitation, as far as it is not inimitable, always showed the greatest compassion and regard for the sick; he disdained not to visit and administer comfort and health to the meanest of the people: and he frequently inculcated the same disposition in his doctrine and precepts to his disciples. For this one thing

(in that beautiful parable of the traveller wounded by thieves)the Samaritan(who was esteemed no etter than a heretick or infidel by the orthodox of those times) is preferred to the priest and the Levite, because he did not, like them, pass by regardless of the distress of his brother mortal, but when he came to the place where the half dead traveller lay, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him —Dives, also, the rich man, is represented as being excluded from the happiness of heaven, because he fared sumptuously every day, and had plenty of all things, and yet neglected to comfort and assist his poor neighbour, who was helpless, and full of sores, and might perhaps have been revived and restored with small care, by the crumbs that fell from his table, or, as we say, with his loose corns.—I was sick and ye visited me, is one of the terms of admission into bliss, and the contrary, a cause of exclusion: That is, as our Saviour himself explains it: Ye have visited, or ye have not visited, assisted and com forted those who stood in need of it, even though they were the least, or meanest of mankind. This branch of charity seems essential to the true spirit of Christianity and should be extended to all in general, whether deserving or undeserving, as far as our power reaches. Of the ten lepers who were cleansed, nine seem to have been much more unworthy than the tenth; yet, in respect to the cure of their disease, they equally shared the goodness of God. And the great physician in sending forth his disciples, always gave them a particular charge, that into whatsoever city they entered, they should heal all the sick, without distinction.

"When the good Samaritan left his patient at the inn, he gave money to the host, and said: Take care of him, and what thou spendest more, I will repay thee. We are in this world mutual hosts to each other; the circumstances and fortunes of men and families are continually changing; in the course of a few years we have seen the rich become poor, and the poor rich; the children of the wealthy languishing in want and misery, and those of their servants lifted into estates, and abounding in the good things of this life. Since then our present state, how prosperous soever, hath no stability, but what depends on the good providence of God, how careful should we be not to harden our hearts against the distresses of our fellow creatures, lest he who owns and governs all, should punish our inhumanity, deprive us of a stewardship in which we have so unworthily behaved, laugh at our calamity, and mock when our fear cometh. Methinks when objects of charity, and opportunities of relieving them present themselves, we should hear the voice of this Samaritan, as if it were the voice of God sounding in our ears: Take care of them, and whatsoever thou spendest, I will repay thee.

"But the good particular men may do separately in relieving the sick, is small, compared with what they may do collectively; or by a joint endeavour and interest. Hence the erecting of Hospitals, or Infirmaries by subscription, for the reception, entertainment, and cure of the sick poor, has been found by experience exceedingly beneficial, as they turn out annually great numbers of patients perfectly cured, who might otherwise have been lost to their families, and to society. Hence infirmaries spread more and more in Europe, new ones

being continually erected in large cities and populous towns, where generally the most skilful physicians and surgeons inhabit. And the subscribers have had the satisfaction in a few years of seeing the good they proposed to do, become much more extensive than was at first expected; for the multitude and variety of cases continually treated in those infirmaries, not only render the physicians and surgeons who attend them, still more expert and skilful, for the benefit of others, but afford such speedy and effectual instruction to the young students of both professions, who come from different and remote parts of the country for improvement, that they return with a more ample stock of knowledge in their art, and become blessings to the neighbourhoods in which they fix their residence.

"It is therefore a great pleasure to all benevolent and charitable, who have been acquainted with these things in other countries, to observe, that an institution of the same kind has met with such encouragement in Pennsylvania, and is in such fowardness, that there is reason to expect it may be carried into execution the ensuing year. May the Father of all mercies grant it his blessing, and thousands of our unhappy fellow creatures, yet unborn, will have cause to bless him, for putting it into the hearts of the generous contributors, and enabling them thus to provide for their relief."

Homines ad Deos, nulla re propius accedunt, quam Salutem Hominibus dando.—CICER. ORAT.

"This motto, taken from a pagan author, expresses the general sense of mankind, even in the earliest ages, concerning that great duty and extensive charity, the administering comfort and relief to the sick. If men,

without any other assistance than the dictates of natural reason, had so high an opinion of it, what may be expected from Christians, to whom it has been so warmly recommended by the best example of human conduct. To visit the sick, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and comfort the afflicted, are the inseparable duties of a Christian life."

"Accordingly, 'tis observable, that the Christian doctrine hath had a real effect on the conduct of mankind, which the mere knowledge of duty, without the sanctions revelation affords, never produced among the heathens: For history shows, that from the earliest times of Christianity, in all well regulated states where Christians obtained sufficient influence, publick funds and private charities have been appropriated to the building of Hospitals, for receiving, supporting, and curing those unhappy creatures, whose poverty is aggravated by the additional load of bodily pain. But of these kind of institutions among the pagans, there is no trace in the history of their times.

"That good prince, Edward VI. was so affected at the miseries of his poor diseased subjects, represented in a charity sermon preached to him on the occasion, that he soon after laid the foundation of four of the largest Hospitals now in London, which the citizens finished, and have ever since maintained.

"In Hyde Park, at Bath, in Edinburgh, Liverpool, Winchester, and in the county of Devon, and sundry other places in Great Britain, large and commodious infirmaries have been lately erected, from trifling beginnings of private charities: And so wonderfully does Pro-

vidence favour these pious institutions that there is not an instance of any one's failing for want of necessary charitable contributions. *

* *Extract from the Tour through Great Britain, Vol.* 3. *Page* 293.

"In the year 1740, on the promotion of Dr. Gilbert, Dean of this church, to the Bishoprick of Landaff, his majesty was pleased to confer the Deanery on Dr. Alured Clarke, who was installed in the month of January, in that year; and if we may be allowed to judge from the pious acts he began with in that station, a more worthy man could not have been preferred thereto.

"The house, an ancient building, belonging to that dignity, had, through the remissness of its former possessors, been too long neglected; wherefore his first work was to set about altering and repairing that, which he did within nine months of his instalment, at an expense of about eight hundred pounds.

"Before this was perfected, viz. in the spring 1741, he drew up and published proposals for founding a Hospital in this city for lodging, dieting, and curing the sick and lame poor thereof, and of the county of Devon, on the like plan of that which he had before founded at Winchester, for the benefit of that city, and county of Hants. A design so good, recommended by the pious eloquence of a divine so learned and judicious, on views so visibly disinterested, and so clearly abstracted from all party schemes or intentions, met with the general applause and assistance of the gentry and clergy of all parties, sects, and denominations; who, however different in religion and politicks, unanimously joined in this pious undertaking: And a subscription being opened in March, hath already (November 1741) brought in about two thousand pounds, of which near fifteen hundred pounds are annual engagements, which, it is highly probable, will be not only continued, but much augmented; so that it is hoped that two hundred patients at a time may be provided for. John Tuckfield, of Raddon, Esq. was pleased to accommodate the governours with a plot of ground near Southernhay, without the city walls, at a very moderate price, and to give one hundred pounds towards carrying on the building

"The increase of poor diseased foreigners and others, settled in the distant parts of this province, where regular advice and assistance cannot be procured, but at an expense that neither they nor their townships can afford, has wakened the attention of sundry humane and well disposed minds, to procure some more certain, effectual and easy methods for their relief than have hitherto been provided; and having represented the affair to the assembly, a law was passed, without one dissenting voice, giving two thousand pounds for building and furnishing a provincial Hospital, on condition that two thousand pounds more should be raised by private donations, to be put out to interest as part of a perpetual fund for supporting it; and the contributors were made a body corporate, with all the powers necessary on the occasion. Since which, people of all ranks in this city have united zealously and heartily in promoting this pious and excellent design, and more than the sum stipulated was subscribed in a few days only, and a much larger sum will probably be raised here, if the country cheerfully contributes to the capital stock, which it is not to be doubted, they will do, when they consider how much they are interested in it.

for the intended Hospital, the plan of which was commodiously designed by the direction of the Dean, and the first stone thereof laid by him, assisted by the Bishop of Exon, Sir William Courtenay, Knight of the Shire, Sir Henry Northcote, and Humphry Sydenham, Esquires, the Citizens in Parliament, the honourable Henry Rolle, and John Tuckfield, Esq. attended by a great number of clergy and gentry, that are subscribers, and thousands of joyful spectators, on the twenty seventh of August, 1741. The building contains upwards of three hundred feet in length, and is already in a good forwardness."

"The difference between nursing and curing the sick in a Hospital, and separately in private lodgings, with regard to the expense, is at least as ten to one. For instance, suppose a person under the necessity of having a limb amputated, he must have the constant attendance of a nurse, a room, fire, &c. which cannot for the first three or four weeks be procured at less expense than fifteen shillings a week, and never after at less than ten. If he continues two months, his nursing will be five pounds, his surgeon's fee, and other accidental charges, commonly amounts to three pounds, in the whole near ten pounds; whereas, in a Hospital, one nurse, one fire, &c. will be sufficient for ten patients, the extra expenses will be inconsiderable, and the surgeon's fees taken off, which will bring the above calculation within the limits of truth.

"But the difference, with regard to the unhappy sufferer, is still greater. In a Hospital his case will be treated according to the best rules of art, by men of experience and known abilities in their profession. His lodgings will be commodious, clean and neat, in a healthy and open situation; his diet will be well chosen, and properly administered: He will have many other necessary conveniences for his relief, such as hot and cold baths, sweating-rooms, chirurgick machines, bandage, &c. which can rarely be procured in the best private lodgings, much less in those miserable, loathsome holes, which are the common receptacles of the diseased poor that are brought to this city. In short, a beggar, in a well regulated Hospital, stands an equal chance with a prince in his palace for a comfortable subsistence, and an expeditious and effectual cure of his diseases.

"It is hoped therefore, that whoever will maturely consider the inestimable blessings that are connected to a proper execution of the present Hospital scheme in this city, can never be so void of humanity, and the essential duties of religion, as to turn a deaf ear to the numberless cries of the poor and needy, and refuse, for their assistance, a little of that superfluity, which a bountiful Providence has so liberally bestowed on them."

On the sixteenth of August, it being made appear, to the satisfaction of the assembly, that the contributions amounted to upwards of two thousand pounds, an order was obtained for the two thousand pounds that had been conditionally granted by the act, one thousand pounds to be paid immediately, the other in twelve months: The money, when received, was let out at interest on good security, that it might be improving till it should be wanted for the building, which the managers were obliged to postpone, till a piece of ground could be obtained, that would afford sufficient room in an airy, healthy situation; and yet so nigh the built streets of the city, as that the managers, physicians and surgeons might readily and conveniently visit the house on every occasion. But that some good might be doing in the meantime, the managers concluded to hire a house, and take in some patients for a beginning; but some doubts arising concerning the power and duty of the managers, a general meeting of the contributors was called to settle the same, and the following law was passed for those and other purposes, viz.

A Law for regulating the elections of the managers and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and declaring their trust, duty, and authority.

"Whereas by an act of the general assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, entitled, An act to encourage the establishing of a Hospital for the relief of the sick poor of this province, and for the reception and cure of lunaticks, the contributors to the said Hospital are made a body corporate, and impowered to meet, and to make such laws, rules and orders, as shall appear to them the said contributors met, or the major part of them, to be good, useful and necessary, for the well governing and regulating the said Hospital, and for the regulation of the elections of managers, a treasurer, and other necessary officers and ministers thereof, and for limiting and appointing their number, trust and authority.

"And whereas, in pursuance of the said law, the contributors have met, and have chosen twelve managers and a treasurer, which treasurer hath received considerable sums of money for the use of the said Hospital, and it is now become necessary, for the more orderly disposition and application of the said monies, and of such sums as may be hereafter received, and for the more sure direction of the managers and treasurer therein, to declare and appoint their trust, authority and duty: Therefore it is enacted by the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, in general meeting duly assembled, That the managers of the said Hospital for the time being, shall have the power of disposing of all monies paid to the treasurer for the building, furnishing, support, use and service of the Hospital, and for the hiring

and furnishing a house or houses for the reception of patients, until the said Hospital shall be built, under the limitations and restrictions of the before mentioned act of assembly. And the said managers shall likewise have the power to direct the manner and terms of receiving and discharging of patients; and all officers and servants belonging to the Hospital, other than the treasurer, shall be in the choice, and under the direction of the managers, who shall allow and order their respective salaries, and may displace them, and appoint others, as often as they shall think fit. And the said managers shall have the power of calling general meetings of the contributors, as often as they judge it necessary for the service and advantage of the Hospital; and shall cause due and publick notice to be given of the time, place, and design or purpose of such occasional meeting, at least ten days before the same is to be held, and shall nominate some discreet member to preside therein, and regulate the debates thereof. And the said managers shall have the keeping, and power of affixing, the seal of the corporation, which seal shall be made nearly agreeable to the form or draught hereunto annexed; and they shall settle the accounts with the treasurer from time to time, and take care that all laws, rules, and orders, made by the contributors, and legally approved, be duly and faithfully executed, for all which, or any other services relating to the Hospital, they shall not claim, receive, or retain, any fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever.

"And for the more orderly execution of their duty and trust, the managers are hereby required to meet at least once a month at the Hospital, or some other fit

place in the city of Philadelphia, to confer and conclude concerning the matters hereby committed to them; and shall cause fair minutes of their proceedings to be kept by their clerk, in a book to be provided for that purpose: In every of which meetings of the managers aforesaid, eight of their number met shall be a quorum, capable to consult, confer and conclude of and upon all matters, appertaining to their trust, according to the aforesaid act of assembly, and the laws of this corporation; and whatsoever seven of the number so met shall so conclude, shall be deemed and taken for and as the resolution of the managers for the time, and accordingly entered in their minutes. To which minutes, and also to the treasurer's accounts, all persons concerned shall have free recourse at all seasonable times.

"And it is further enacted by the contributors aforesaid, that every treasurer hereafter chosen shall, before he take upon himself the execution of his office, enter into an obligation, with one sufficient surety, in double the value that doth, or probably may come into his hands, during the continuance of his office, as near as can be estimated by the managers, unto the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital; conditioned, that he will, once in three months, or oftener if required, render his accounts to the managers of the said Hospital, and well and truly account, adjust, and settle with them when required, for and concerning all monies that are or shall come into his hands belonging to the said contributors, and pay the balance that shall appear on such settlement to be in his hands, unto such person, or for such service as a board of managers for the time being shall order and appoint and not otherwise; and that he will at the expira-

tion of his office, well and truly deliver up and pay the ballance of the monies then remaining in his hands, together with the books of accounts concerning the same, and other the papers and writings in his keeping belonging to the contributors, unto his successour in the said office; and that he will do and execute all other things as treasurer to the contributors aforesaid, according to the true sense and meaning of this law. And he is hereby authorized immediately upon entering into his office, to demand and receive of the preceding treasurer, his heirs, executors or administrators, the cash, books of accounts, writings, and other effects belonging to the corporation, giving his receipt for the same.

"And for the more regular and satistisfactory conducting of future elections, and the preventing of disputes and misunderstandings among the contributors, concerning the same, it is hereby further enacted, That the place and hour of the election shall be appointed by the managers of the current year, and notified by their clerk, at least twenty days before the election, by printed advertisements: And the said managers shall and are hereby required and impowered to nominate three discreet members of this corporation to inspect and judge of the said election, and declare who are the persons elected; and the managers shall cause their clerk to enter in their book of minutes the names of the persons elected, according to the tickets.

"And if any person elected manager, shall refuse or neglect to act, or shall be absent from three successive monthly meetings of the managers, in any of the first ten months of the year for which he shall be elected manage; or if within the same year or term of his office, he

shall be confined by sickness, or otherwise rendered incapable of executing the office of a manager, according to the true meaning of this law, or shall die, the rest of the managers, as often as occasion shall require, in any of the cases aforesaid, shall proceed in their duty and office without him; or if they think fit they shall nominate another of the contributors to supply his place of a manager until the then next ensuing election.

"And if any person so elected treasurer, shall absent himself from his said office for the space of thirty days, or shall be otherwise rendered incapable, or neglect his office or duty of treasurer, it shall and may be lawful for the managers for the time being, to displace him from the said office: and the managers causing their clerk to make a minute for the purpose, containing their reasons for displacing him, he shall thereupon, and from thenceforth cease to be the treasurer aforesaid, and shall, upon notice thereof, adjust and settle with the managers, and pay and deliver the money, books, writings, accounts, and all other effects whatsoever in his hands belonging to this corporation, to such person or persons as the managers shall order and appoint; and in that case, and so often, and also if the treasurer shall depart this life, the managers shall nominate another of the members of this corporation, but not of their own number to be treasurer until the next meeting for the annual election, or other general meeting of the contributors.

" Provided always, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, that before the managers for the time being proceed to erect any building for the said Hospital, a plan of such proposed building, with an esaimation of the expense, shall be prepared and

laid before a general meeting of the contributors for their consideration; and their approbation shall be obtained before the same is carried into execution."

Signed by order of a general meeting of the Contributors.

JOSHUA CROSBY, President.

January 17, 1752, The above bill was read three times at a general meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and passed by a very great majority.

B. FRANKLIN, Clerk.

We approve this law,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chief Justice.
ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker of the Assembly.
TENCH FRANCIS, Attorney General

The managers hired the most convenient house that could be procured, with gardens, &c. agreed with a matron to govern the family, and nurse the sick, and provided beds and other necessary furniture; and prepared the following rules respecting the admission and discharge of patients, a number of which were printed and dispersed among the contributors, viz.

Rules agreed to by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the admission and discharge of Patients.

"First, That no patients shall be admitted whose cases are judged incurable, lunaticks excepted; nor any whose cases do not require the particular conveniences of a Hospital.

"Secondly, That no person, having the small-pox, itch, or other infectious distempers, shall be admitted,

until there are proper apartments prepared for the reception of such as are afflicted with those diseases; and if any such persons should be inadvertently admitted, they shall forthwith be discharged.

"Thirdly, That women having young children shall not be received, unless their children are taken care of elsewhere, that the Hospital may not be burthened with the maintenance of such childeen, nor the patients disturbed with their noise.

"Fourthly, That all persons desirious of being admitted into the Hospital (not inhabitants of Philadelphia) must, before they leave their abode, have their cases drawn up in a plain manner, and sent to the managers, together with a certificate from a justice of peace, and the overseer or overseers of the poor of the township in which they reside, that they have gained a residence in such township, and are unable to pay for medicines and attendance; to which an answer shall speedily be returned, informing them whether and when they may be admitted. All persons employed in drawing up their cases, are desired to be particular in enumerating the symptoms, and to mention the patient's age, sex, and place of abode, with the distance from the city of Philadelphia.

"Fiftly, That all persons who have thus obtained a letter of license to be received into the Hospital, must be there at the time mentioned for their reception, and bring with them that letter, and must likewise deposite in the hands of the treasurer so much money, or give such security as shall be mentioned in their respective letters of license, to indemnify the Hospital either from the expense of burial, in case they die, or to defray the

expense of carrying them back to their place of abode, and that they may not become a charge to the city.

"Sixthly, If several persons, not excluded by the preceding exceptions, are applying when they cannot be received, without exceeding the number allowed by the managers to be entertained at one time in the Hospital, the preference will be given, when the cases are equally urgent, first to such as are recommended by one or more of the contributors, members of this corporation, residing in the township to which the poor persons belong; secondly, to those who stand first in the list of applications; but if some cases are urgent, and others can admit of delay, those with the most urgent symptoms shall be preferred.

Seventhly, Notwithstanding such letters of license, if it shall appear by a personal examination of any of the patients, that their cases are misrepresented, and that they are improper subjects of the Hospital, the managers shall have the power of refusing them admission.

Eighthly, That at least one bed shall be provided for accidents that require immediate relief.

Ninthly, That if there shall be room in the Hospital to spare, after as many poor patients are accommodated as the interest of the capital stock can support, the managers shall have the liberty of taking in other patients, at such reasonable rates as they can agree for; and the profits arising from boarding and nursing such patients, shall be appropriated to the same uses as the interest-money of the publick stock. Provided that no such persons, under pretence of coming to board in the Hospital, shall be admitted, unless, on the first ap-

plication made on his behalf, a certificate be produced from the overseer or overseers of the poor of the township in which he lives, of his having gained a residence in the said township; and unless sufficient security be given to the managers to indemnify the city and Hospital from all charges and expenses whatsoever, occasioned by his removing hither.

Tenthly, That those who are taken into the Hospital at a private expense, may employ any physicians or surgeons they desire.

"Eleventhly, That all persons who have been admitted into the Hospital, shall be discharged as soon as they are cured, or, after a reasonable time of trial, are judged incurable.

"Twelfthly, That all patients when cured, sign certificates of their particular cases, and of the benefit they have received in this Hospital, to be either published or otherwise disposed of, as the managers may think proper.

"Thirteenthly, That no patient go out of the Hospital without leave from one of the physicians or surgeons, first signified to the matron: That they do not swear, curse, get drunk, behave rudely or indecently, on pain of expulsion after the first admonition.

"Fourteenthly, That no patient presume to play at cards, dice, or any other game within the Hospital, or to beg any where in the city of Philadelphia, on pain of being discharged for irregularity.

"Fifteenthly, That such patients as are able, shall assist in nursing others, washing and ironing the linen,

washing and cleaning the rooms, and such other services as the matron shall require."

The foregoing rules were agreed to by a board of managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the twenty third day of the first month (January) 1752.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Clerk.

We do approve of the foregoing rules,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chief Justice.
ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker of the Assembly.
TENCH FRANCIS, Attorney General.

About this time all the physicians and surgeons, who were contributors, were consulted, in order to form some rules relating to the choice, admission and conduct of the practitioners, and, after sundry meetings, the following were prepared and agreed to, at a general meeting of the contributors, viz.

Rules to be observed in the choice of the Physicians and Surgeons of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to limit and appoint their number, authority and duty, and to raise a Fund for supplying the said Hospital with Medicines.

"Imprimis, The managers of the said Hospital shall, within ten days after their first meeting in the month called May, yearly, choose six practitioners in physick and surgery, to visit and take care of the patients in the said Hospital, and the other practitioners (who are at this time members of this corporation) shall have the privilege of attending and observing the practice of those chosen for the service of the year.

"Secondly, the practitioners chosen shall give their attendance at such times, and in such manner, and be classed with each other, as shall be concluded and agreed upon by the managers and practitioners.

"Thirdly, Upon extraordinary cases, the practitioners in attendance shall call in two or more of the practitioners chosen for the service of the year, to consult with.

"Fourthly, In all such cases, which will admit of time for deliberation, all the six practitioners, chosen for the service of the year, shall have timely notice thereof.

"Fifthly, If any practitioner be removed by the managers for neglect of duty, or any other cause, or shall die, in that case the managers shall choose another practitioner (who is a member of this corporation) to supply his place.

"Sixthly, Each apprentice or other student the practitioners shall introduce to see the practice of the Hospital, shall pay one English guinea, or thirty four shillings, current money, per year, to be laid out in medicines, or such other manner as the managers think most proper.

"Seventhly, No practitioner, during the term for which he is chosen to serve the Hospital, shall act as a manager.

"Eighthly, The practitioners shall keep a fair account (in a book provided for that purpose) of the several patients under their care, of the disorders they labour under, and shall enter in the said book the recipes or prescriptions they make for each of them.

"Ninthly, No person shall be received hereafter as a candidate to be employed in the said Hospital, as a physician or surgeon, until he be a member of this corporation, and of the age of twenty seven years, hath served a regular apprenticeship in this city or suburbs, hath studied physick or surgery seven years or more, and hath undergone an examination of six of the practitioners of the Hospital, in the presence of the managers, and is approved of by them: And with respect to strangers, they shall have resided three years or more in this city, and shall be examined and approved of in the manner, and under the restrictions aforesaid.

"Tenthly, These rules shall continue in force two years, and from thence to the time of the next general meeting of the contributors, and no longer."

The foregoing rules were agreed to at a general meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the sixth day of April, 1752, and three times read, and ordered to be engrossed; and at a meeting of the contributors on the thirteenth day of April, 1752, were again read, and, by their order, signed by

JOSHUA CROSBY, President.

We do approve of these rules,

WILLIAM ALLEN, Chief Justice.
ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker of the Assembly.
TENCH FRANCIS, Attorney General.

Through the industry of the managers, every thing was ready for the admission of patients by the tenth of February, 1752, and the first were accordingly taken in on that day. From which time the physicians and sur-

geons, with a committee of the managers, have constantly and cheerfully given attendance at the house twice a week, to visit the sick, examine cases, admit and discharge patients, &c. besides the daily attendance of the former.

On the seventh of May, 1752, there was a new choice of directors, and a treasurer, viz.

Managers—Joshua Crosby, Hugh Roberts, John Smith, Israel Pemberton, jun. Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Morris, Isaac Jones, Samuel Rhodes, Samuel Hazard, John Reynell, William Griffitts, Thomas Lawrence, jun.

Treasurer—Charles Norris.

The managers met soon after, and chose six physicians and surgeons for the ensuing year, viz. Doctors Lloyd Zachary, Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman; and those agreed to attend in the following order.

May	Lloyd Zachary	T. Cadwalader	Thomas Bond			
June		T. Cadwalader	Thomas Bond	S Preston Moore		
July			Thomas Bond	S. Preston Moore	Phineas Bond	
August				S. Preston Moore	Phineas Bond	John Redman
September	Lloyd Zachary				Phineas Bond	John Redman
October	Lloyd Zachary	T. Cadwalader				John Redman
November	Lloyd Zachary	T. Cadwalader	Thomas Bond			
December		T. Cadwalader	Thomas Bond	S. Preston Moore		
January			Thomas Bond	S. Preston Moore	Phineas Bond	
February				S. Preston Moore	Phineas Bond	John Rodman
March	Lloyd Zachary				Phineas Bond	John Redman
April	Lloyd Zachary	T. Cadwalader				John Redman

The practitioners charitably supplied the medicines gratis till December, 1752, when the managers, having

procured an assortment of drugs from London, opened an apothecary's shop in the Hospital; and, it being found necessary, appointed an apothecary to attend and make up the medicines daily, according to the prescriptions, with an allowance of fifteen pounds per annum for his care and trouble, he giving bond, with two sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his trust. To pay for these medicines, which cost one hundred twelve pounds, fifteen shillings, and two pence half-penny, sterling, a subscription was set on foot among the charitable widows, and other good women of the city, and the following sums were contributed, viz.

	£		
Mary Allen,	24	6	0
Margaret Clymer,	1	7	0
Deborah Claypole,	5	8	0
Mary Calvert,	2	0	0
Susannah Dillwyn,	5	0	0
Sarah Edgell,	3	0	0
Sarah Fishbourne,	2	0	0
Abigail Griffitts,	10	0	0
Frances Griffitts,	2	3	6
Elizabeth Griffitts, jun.	1	7	0
Elizabeth Holton,	1	0	0
Hannah Kearney,	1	0	0
Miriam Kelly,	1	7	0
Sarah Lloyd,	1	10	0
Sarah Logan,	10	0	0
Hannah Lloyd,	3	0	0
Sarah Mifflin,	2	0	0
Debby Morris,	2	14	0
Debby Norris,	5	8	0
Content Nicholson,	1	0	0
Hannah Ogden,	2	0	0
Mary Plumstead,	1	14	6
Mary Powell,	5	8	0

Elizabeth Paschall,	£3	0	0
Beulah Paschall,	1	7	0
Martha Roberts,	1	0	0
Mary Standley,	5	8	0
Ann Strettel,	2	0	0
Rebecca Steel,	3	0	0
Sundry women, by Isaac Jones,	3	10	0

From this bounty the managers have since been enabled to furnish medicines to many poor out-patients, who, at their request have been kindly visited by the physicians gratis, besides the service of them to those in the Hospital.

About the beginning of this year, twelve tin boxes were provided, on which were written these words in gold letters, *Charity for the Hospital.* One box for each manager, to be put up in his house, ready to receive casual benefactions, in imitation of a good custom practised in some foreign countries, where these kind of boxes are frequent in shops, stores, and other places of business, and into which the buyer and seller (when different prices are proposed) often agree to throw the difference, instead of splitting it: In which the successful in trade sometimes piously deposit a part of their extraordinary gains, and magistrates throw their petty fees; a custom worthy imitation. But these boxes among us have produced but little for the Hospital as yet, not through want of charity in our people, but from their being unacquainted with the nature and design of them.

In March 1753, Doctor Lloyd Zachary, who had diligently attended the Hospital from the beginning, being disabled by a paralytick disorder, Doctor William Shippen was about this time chosen, by the managers, to supply his place.

In May, 1753, the committee of managers appointed to settle the accounts of the Hospital, made a report of them, of which the following is an abstract, viz.

Upon a view of the general accounts of the Hospital, from the beginning to this day, we find them to stand as follows:

Dr. *The stock given by law for founding, building and furnishing the provincial Hospital.* Cr.

To real securities in the treasurer's hands for sundry sums lent out on interest,	£1850 0 0	By two orders drawn by the speaker of the assembly upon the trustees of the loan-office, and paid,	£2000 0 0
To house-rent and furniture to this date,	185 10 5	By sundry sums received for interest of money lent,	67 0 0
	£2035 10 5		£2067 0 0
Ballance due to the stock,	31 9 7		
	£2067 0 0		

Dr. *The capital stock of the provincial Hospital.* Cr.

To sixty bonds given by sundry subscribers, amounting to	£1454 16 8	By one hundred and thirty-five subscriptions, amounting in the whole to two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight pence,	£2751 16 8
To sundry subscriptions, for which bonds are not yet given,	335 0 0		
To real securities in the treasurer's hands, for sundry sums lent out on interest,	800 0 0		

Dr. Cr.

Brought forward			£2589	16	8	
To an annuity of thirty-five shillings sterling, per annum, issuing out of a lot of land on Cedar-street, given by Joseph Wharton, in lieu of his subscription,	50	0 0				
To a lot of land in the Northern Liberties, given by Matthis Koplin, as a subscription,	24	0 0				
			£3663	16	8	
Balance due to capital stock,	88	0 0				
			£2751	16	8	

Dr. *The maintenance of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To expenses of house-keeping, fire-wood and wages, from the beginning to this date, amounting to	£300	13 9¾	By interest-money received to this date,	£121	11	6
			By sundry sums received for boarding patients on pay,	80	11	4
			By a donation from B. Franklin's charity-box,	1	10	0
				£203	12	10

Dr. C

Brought forward	£203	12	10
Ballance, expended more than received,	97	0	11¾
	£300	13	9¾

We do also herewith lay before the board, a complete list of subscribers, and an account of the patients received in the hospital to this time, by which it appears, that from the eleventh of the second month, 1752, to the fourth of the fifth month, 1753, there have been sixty-four patients received.

Of which 32 have been cured and discharged.
4 have been considerably relieved.
5 discharged as incurables.
1 discharged for irregular behaviour.
1 discharged because admitted contrary to rules.
2 left the Hospital without leave.
6 have been taken away by their friends.
5 have died with various disorders.
8 remain.

In all, 64

We likewise report, that several out patients have received the advice of the physicians, and the use of the medicines, &c.

All which we submit to the board,

SAMUEL HAZARD,
JOHN REYNELL,
JOHN SMITH.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 5, 1753.

The managers and treasurer chosen at the election on the 7th of May, 1753, were as follows, viz.

Managers—Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin,

Israel Pemberton, jun. John Smith, Samuel Rhodes, John Reynell, Samuel Hazard, Joseph Morris, Hugh Roberts, William Griffitts, Isaac Jones, Evan Morgan.

Treasurer—Charles Norris.

The managers re chose the following physicians and surgeons to attend the Hospital for the ensuing year, viz. Doctors Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, John Redman, Samuel Preston Moore, and William Shippen.

In the beginning of 1754, Spinning-wheels were provided by the managers, for the employment of such of the women patients as may be able to use them.

In the second month, 1754, a bill lying before the house of assembly, for reemitting and continuing the currency of the bills of credit of this province, and for striking a further sum, the following proposal was laid before the house, viz.

To the Representatives of the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met.

"We the subscribers being persuaded, that the same charitable disposition which induced the house of representatives some time ago to found a Hospital for the relief of the sick poor, &c. will still incline them to promote all proper measures to render so laudable an institution of the most extensive service, with this view we offer to sign the paper bills of credit proposed to be issued by the law now under consideration, and we will contribute such sums of money as may by law become due to us for that service, towards increasing the capital stock of the said Hospital, or to be applied in such other

manner, for the uses thereof, as the managers may think most proper."

Submitted with all due respect to the consideration of the House,

2d Mo. 11th, 1754.

HUGH ROBERTS,
JOHN REYNELL,
JOSEPH WHARTON,
JOHN SMITH,
JAMES PEMBERTON,
ISAAC GREENLEAFE,
ISAAC JONES,
THOMAS CROSBY,
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
CHARLES JONES,
SAMUEL HAZARD,
SAMUEL RHODES,
JOSEPH MORRIS,
SAMUEL SANSOM,
EDWARD PENINGTON,
THOMAS CLIFFORD,
WILLIAM GRANT,
THOMAS SAY,
JOSEPH SAUNDERS,
GEORGE SPOFFORD,
JOHN POLE,
JOSEPH KING,
OWEN JONES,
ISRAEL PEMBERTON,
JONATHAN EVANS,
WILLIAM LOGAN,
SAMUEL BURGE.

And three of the members of the house, viz. Edward Warner, Evan Morgan, and Joseph Fox, offered to sign the said money upon the same terms, and their names were accordingly inserted in the bill.*

* As the bill miscarried, nothing was obtained by this kind proposal for the Hospital.

In the same month the accounts of the Hospital were laid before the house of assembly, and a committee appointed to examine them, and to visit the Hospital, who having accordingly done so, made their report in writing, which (having recited the foregoing general state of the said accounts) concludes thus:

"We also report, that by the list of patients, we find that from the eleventh of second month, 1752, to the fourth of fifth month, 1753, there were sixty four patients received into the Hospital, afflicted with lunacy, and various other disorders, which required the conveniences of such a place; of which number thirty two were cured and discharged, and some others received considerable relief. We likewise report, that we have visited the Hospital, and find a considerable number of distempered patients there, who are well taken care of, and the whole appears to us to be under very regular and good management, and likely to answer the original design.

All which we submit to the House,

JOSEPH TROTTER,
WILLIAM CALLENDER,
MAHLON KIRKBRIDE,
GEORGE ASHBRIDGE,
JAMES WRIGHT,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
MOSES STARR.

About this time a seal was procured by the managers; it was engraven on silver, the device, the good Samaritan taking the sick man, and delivering him to the inn keeper, with these words underneath: Take care of him, and I will repay thee.

The twenty seventh of fourth month, 1754, John Reynell, and John Smith, the committee appointed for that purpose, reported an account of patients remaining on the twenty eighth of fourth month, 1753, and of such as have been admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital from that time to the twenty seventh of fourth month, 1754, from which it appears that there were sixty one patients.

Of which 28 were cured and discharged.
7 received considerable benefit.
2 discharged at the request of their friends.
1 discharged for disobedience to rules.
2 judged incurable.
5 died.
16 remained.

In all, 61

And the committee appointed to state and settle the accounts to this time, made their report, of which the following is an abstract.

On a general state of the accounts, it appears that

Dr. *The Stock granted by act of assembly for building, founding, and furnishing the Hospital.* Cr.

To cash lent out on land securities in the treasurer's hand,	£1850	0	0	By cash of the trustees of the loan office, at two payments,	£2000	0	0
To expenses of furniture, house rent, &c. adjusted 4th of 5th mo. 1752,	143	5	7½	By interest received by the treasurer last year, £67 0 0			
Ditto, 5th of 5th mo. 1753,	42	4	9½	Ditto this year 160 0 0			
Ditto, 6th of 5th mo. 1754,	84	12	7		227	0	0
	2120	3	0		£2227	0	0

Dr. Cr.

Brought forward	£2120	3	0
Ballance due to the stock,	106	17	0
	2227	0	0

Dr. *The capital stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr

To fifty-seven bonds remaining due from sundry subscribers, amounting to,	£1389	16	8	By one hundred and thirty-three subscriptions before the settlement of accounts, on the 4th of 5th mo. 1752,	£2721	16	8
To twenty-three subscriptions, for which bonds are not yet given.	198	0	0	By two additional subscriptions in 1753,	30	0	0
To land securities in the treasurer's hands, for money lent to persons on interest,	1000	0	0	By one ditto, in 1754,	10	0	0
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, and an annuity of thirty-five shillings sterling per annum, both which were valued at,	74	0	0		£2761	16	8
	£2661	16	8				
Balance in the treasurer's hands,	100	0	0				
	£2761	16	8				

Dr. *The household expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital* Cr.

To balance of last year's account,	£97	0	11¾	By interest-money received from the subscribers,	£140 4 9
To the amount of provisions, firewood and wages, from the 4th of 5th mo. 1753, to this day,	326	2	0¾	Received from the borrowers of money lent,	57 0 0
				By donations from several charity boxes,	1 15 0
				By cash received for the boarding of pay patients,	53 18 6
	£423	3	0½		£252 18 3
				Balance expended more than is yet received,	170 4 9½
					£423 3 0½

We likewise find that the amount of subscriptions collected from widows and other charitable women, towards paying for the medicines received from Sylvanus and Timothy Bevan last year, and paid into the hands of William Griffitts, is one hundred and eleven pounds, five shillings and six-pence, and that the balance remaining due on account of said medicines, is seventy-nine pounds, sixteen shillings and four-pence halfpenny, which ought speedily to be discharged.

Submitted to the board of managers,

HUGH ROBERTS,
ISRAEL PEMBERTON.

Philadelphia, 6th 5th mo. 1754

Abstract of cases admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the eleventh of the second month, 1752, to the twenty-seventh of the fourth month, 1754.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Irregular Behaviour.	Incurable.	Taken away by their Friends.	Dead.	Remaining.
Agues,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer,	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Colliquative Purging,	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Consumption,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Contusion,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cough, of long standing,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsies,	9	4	1	0	0	0	3	1
Empyema,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eyes disordered,	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Falling Sickness,	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Fevers,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fistula in *Ano*,	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
—— in *Perinæo*,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Flux,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gutta Serena,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hair Lip,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hypocondriack Melancholy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hypopyon,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunacy	18	2	3	0	4	6	0	3
Mortification,	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Prolapsus *Ani*,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
—— *Uteri*,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palsy,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
—— of the Bladder,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rheumatism and Sciatica,	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scorbutick and scrophulous diseases	9	6	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ulcers, with Caries, &c.	37	21	4	2	1	3	3	3
Vertigo,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uterine Disorder,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wen,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounded	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
In all,	117	60	11	3	7	10	10	16

N. B. The majority of the lunaticks taken in had been many years disordered, and their diseases become too habitual to admit

From the foregoing accounts it appears: That from the tenth of February, 1752, to the twenty seventh of April, 1754, which is but about two years and two months, sixty persons, afflicted with various distempers, have been cured, besides many others that have received considerable relief, both in and out patients; and if so much good has been done by so small a number of contributors, how much more then may reasonably be expected from the liberal aid and assistance of the well disposed who hitherto have not joined in the undertaking? Experience has more and more convinced all concerned, of the great usefulness of this charity.—The careful attendance afforded to the sick poor; the neatness, cleanness, and regularity of diet with which they are kept in the Hospital, are found to contribute to their recovery much sooner than their own manner of living at home, and render the physick they take more effectual. Here they have the best ad-

f relief; others whose cases were recent, and might probably have been cured, being put in at private expense, were so hastily taken away by their friends, that sufficient time was not allowed for their recovery: The managers have therefore, as well for the sake of the afflicted, as the reputation of the Hospital, resolved to admit none hereafter, who are not allowed to remain twelve months in the house, if not cured sooner, or judged by the physicians to be incurable.

The choice of the sick to be supported on the publick stock, was confined to such only whose cases could not be healed properly in their respective habitations, but required the extraordinary conveniences and advantages of a Hospital; amongst these, several, for want of this noble charity in time, had languished too long to receive any other advantage from it than the relief of their poverty, and the satisfaction of being convinced they had every chance for recovery that care and tenderness could afford.

vice, and the best medicines, which are helps to recovery, that many in better circumstances in different parts of the province do not enjoy. In short, there is scarce any one kind of doing good, which is not hereby in some manner promoted; for not only the sick are visited and relieved, but the stranger is taken in, the ignorant instructed, and the bad reclaimed;* present wants are supplied, and the future prevented, and (by easing poor families of the burthen of supporting and curing their sick) it is also the means of feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked.

It it therefore hoped, that by additional benefactions from pious and benevolent persons (an account of which will be published yearly according to law) this charity may be farther extended, so as to embrace with open arms all the sick poor that need the relief it affords, and that the managers will not in time to come, be under a necessity, from the narrowness of the funds, of refusing admittance to any proper object. "It is hoped that a deaf ear will not be turned to the cries of those, in whose favour both religion and humanity strongly plead; who are recommended by the great pattern of human conduct; who in sickness are lost to society; who contribute greatly to the instruction of those youth to whom the lives of high and low may hereafter be intrusted, whose prayers are to be sent up for their deliverers; but that all will assist to render the funds of this Hospital

* The kind visits and conversation of some serious persons, and the pious books that have been left in the Hospital, recommended to the perusal of the patients, together with the exact regularity kept in the house, have been attended with a blessing in these respects.

answerable to the necessities of the poor.—Incapacity of contributing can by none be pleaded; the rich only indeed can bestow large sums, but most can spare something yearly, which collected from many, might make a handsome revenue, by which great numbers of distressed objects can be taken care of, and relieved, many of whom may possibly one day make a part of the blessed company above, when a cup of cold water given to them will not be unrewarded. Let people but reflect what unnecessary expenses they have been at in any year for vain superfluities or entertainments, for mere amusements or diversions, or perhaps in vicious debauches; and then let them put the question to themselves, whether they do not wish that money had been given in the way now proposed? If this reflection has influence on their future conduct, the poor will be provided for. The least mite may be here given without a blush; for what people would not choose to give the treasurer, or any manager, the trouble to receive, may be put into their charity boxes, or into the box which is fixed in the entry of the Hospital: where money cannot so well be spared, provision or linen, blankets, and any kind of furniture, herbs and roots for the kitchen, or the apothecary, or other necessaries of a family, may be delivered to the matron or governess; old linen, and even rags, for lint, bandages, and other chyrurgical dressings, are acceptable, being scarce to be purchased sometimes for money; and though they are of little or no value to those who have them, they are absolutely necessary in such a Hospital, and will be thankfully received."

It ought in justice to be here observed, that the practitioners have not only given their advice and attendance

gratis, but have made their visits with even greater assiduity and constancy than is sometimes used to their richer patients; and that the managers have attended their monthly boards, and the committees the visitations of two days in every week, with greater readiness and punctuality than has been usually known in any other publick business, where interest was not immediately concerned; owing, no doubt, to that satisfaction which naturally arises in humane minds from a consciousness of doing good, and from the frequent pleasing sight of misery relieved, distress removed, grievous diseases healed, health restored, and those who were admitted languishing, groaning, and almost despairing of recovery, discharged sound and hearty, with cheerful and thankful countenances, gratefully acknowledging the care that has been taken of them, praising God, and blessing their benefactors, who by their bountiful contributions founded so excellent an institution.

N. B. All persons who shall be disposed to contribute to the support of this Hospital by will, are advised to do it in the following manner.

Item, I give and bequeath to the contributors to the Pennsyvania Hospital, the sum of to be paid to their treasurer for the time being, and applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Hospital.

CONTINUATION

OF THE

ACCOUNT

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL;

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, 1754, TO THE

FIFTH OF MAY 1761.

WITH AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS, AND

OF THE LEGACIES WHICH HAVE BEEN BEQUEATHED,

FOR PROMOTION AND SUPPORT THEREOF, FROM

ITS FIRST RISE TO THAT TIME

If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren, within any of thy gates in thy land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thy heart, nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother.

Thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shall not be grieved when thou givest unto him: because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.

For the poor shall never cease out of the land: therefore I command thee, saying, thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land.—*Deut.* xv. 7, 10, 11.

I was a stranger, and ye took me in: I was sick, and ye visited me.—Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.—*Matt.* xxv. 36, 40.

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Progress of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

CONTINUED.

AT an anniversary meeting of the contributors, held the sixth of the fifth month, May, 1754, the following members of this corporation were chosen managers and treasurer for the year ensuing, viz.

Managers—Joshua Crosby, Hugh Roberts, John Smith, Israel Pemberton, Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Morris, Isaac Jones, Samuel Rhoads, John Reynell, Evan Morgan, Joseph Fox, William Grant.

Treasurer—Charles Norris.

On the tenth of the same month the said managers met, and observing that the term for which the rules made for the choice of physicians and surgeons was expired, and being willing to give the contributors a fresh opportunity of manifesting their sentiments on this matter, which in the early establishment of the institution had been a subject of divers consultations and debates, they gave publick notice in the Gazette hereof, and concluded, in the meantime, that the same rules should be observed and maintained, until any twenty of the contributors should desire they might be reconsidered at a general meeting; but as no application was made for this purpose, nor any dissatisfaction appeared,

or alteration proposed—they proceeded in the method which had been experienced to answer the end intended, and accordingly made choice of Doctors Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel P. Moore, John Redman, and William Shippen, to be the physicians and surgeons for the year ensuing; who, being applied to, consented to engage in the service, and agreed to class themselves in the same manner as heretofore.

The next matter which engaged the attention of the managers, was the raising further contributions to increase the capital stock, and enable them to extend the use of this humane institution: For which purpose they published an account of its rise and progress, to this time; some copies whereof they sent to London, accompanied by the following letter to Thomas Hyam, and Sylvanus Bevan, viz.

Philadelphia, 7th 8th Month, 1754.

Esteemed Friends,

Your cheerful concurrence with us, in the foundation of the Pennsylvania Hospital, so fully assures us of the pleasure you would take in its success and advancement, that we determined to embrace every suitable occasion of communicating the accounts of our progress: And the publick having received some benefit, and being, we hope, gradually become more sensible of the advantages of the institution, it was judged expedient, besides the general state of our accounts, to publish a narrative of our affairs from the beginning; which being now completed, we send you a dozen of them, not doubting of your friendship in distributing them in such manner as may be of most service; and that if you

find any of your friends disposed to contribute towards this good work, you will promote their doing it.

We salute you with respect, and are your real friends.

When the nature of this charitable design became known to the generous Pennsylvanians, considerable sums were soon added to the stock, particularly by the citizens of Philadelphia, where few of the wealthy, or those of a middling rank, failed of contributing according to their circumstances: Some benefactions were also obtained from London, and some parts of the West Indies, which encouraged the managers to attempt the important task of building; a task the more difficult, as they were not authorized (for good reasons) to apply any part of the capital stock to that purpose; the sum of money given by the assembly not being half sufficient, and the certain prospect of a war in America, while it was like to increase the occasion, lessened the expectation of any further assistance from them. Nevertheless, confiding in the same Divine Providence, which had hitherto blessed their pious endeavours beyond their most sanguine hopes, for assistance to perform that work, which was now found necessary, not only from the increase of the number of patients, but the want of conveniences, which no private house in the city could furnish them with, they again sought for a suitable spot of ground to erect a Hospital on; and, after various inquiries and consultations, had the satisfaction to purchase, on moderate terms, the lot which, of all in or near the city, was judged most proper for such a design: It is bounded on three streets, the south front 396 feet, and contains between three and four acres of ground. (Our proprietaries are owners of near one acre on the north,

which, if obtained, will complete the square, and the prospects of four fronts open to so many streets, encompassing the whole piece of land, would then be secure.)

This purchase being made near the end of the year 1754, the managers directed a plan of a Hospital to be prepared, that a part might be erected the ensuing season; and one of them (after consulting the several physicians in regard to the situation of the cells, and other conveniences) drew a design of the whole building suiting the lot of ground, in such form, that one third part might alone be executed with tolerable symmetry; and containing, independent of the other parts, all accommodations requisite for the present purpose.

In this design is exhibited a house 62 feet in front, elevated above the adjoining buildings, and projecting beyond them a suitable distance, to cover a colonade intended on the south front of the wards, which may be decorated in such manner as the contributors hereafter shall think fit.

All the apartments for the steward, matron, apothecary, &c. a large stair case leading to the several wards, and many other conveniences, may be made in this division.

Adjoining hereto, on the east and west ends, two wards, each 80 feet front, 27 feet deep, and three stories high.

In the first story of each ward, the cells for lunaticks, a gallery the whole length of 80 feet, for such of them as may be trusted to walk about, with a place for bathing &c.

In the second story, the men's ward, with four fire places in each, and vintulators to carry off the foul air.

The third story like the second, but intended for the women's ward.

The garret may be occasionally applied for the use of either sex.

Adjoining to the east and west ends of the wards, two wings, each 27 feet wide, and extending in length, north and south, 110 feet.

In the middle of each wing, opposite the wards, a hall 28 feet square (including a stair case) projecting beyond the other parts of the wings, sufficient to cover their cornice, and raised one story above them; with a ballustrade round the top, and a cupola, which may afford a secure way out, in case of fire.

The whole extent from east to west, 276 feet; the north and south fronts nearly alike, and by the length of the wings crossing the wards, the east and west fronts will make an agreeable appearance.

Besides the additional rooms for cells, private apartments for such patients as may be improper to be received into the great wards, these wings will afford many conveniences for the family, as cellars, store rooms for provisions, kitchens, laundry, lodgings for servants, &c.

This design being approved by the managers, and an estimate made of the expense of erecting one wing and one ward, the contributors were according to law, notified to meet on the tenth day of the third month (March) to consider the proposal, and finally to determine thereon; and unaimously approving the immediate building the parts proposed, the managers appointed one of their own number to provide materials, agree with workmen, and to superintend the work; and a commit-

tee to advise and assist therein, as occasion might require: These, with one of the most capable of the contributors, devoting themselves to the service, united in concerting the most frugal method of carrying on the building, and industriously soliciting contributions from all persons concerned therein, most of those of whom materials were purchased contributing a large proportion of what they furnished; and many of the articles, though each singly, might have been supplied by one person, were divided amongst a number, to obtain something from each: So diligent and successful were their applications, that scarce a tradesman, or even a labourer, was employed in any part of the work, or in providing the materials, without first engaging a reasonable part to be charitably applied in the premises.

By these means the appropriated funds were greatly extended, and the capital saved; though the trouble to the superintendents and assistants was much augmented.

The committee appointed to state and adjust the accounts to this time, made report thereof as follows, viz.

On a general state of the accounts, it appears that

Dr. *The capital stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 164 bonds remaining due from sundry subscribers, amounting to	£2279	16	8	By one hundred and thirty three subscriptions before the settlement of accounts on the 4th of 5th mo. 1752,	£2721	16	8
To 24 subscriptions for which bonds are not given,	169	10	0	By 2 ditto, in 1753,	30	0	0
To 6 bonds, with land securities, in the treasurer's hands, for money lent on interest,	1850	0	0	By 1 ditto, in 1754,	10	0	0
				By 186 ditto, in 1755,	2028	13	0
	£4790	0			£4790	0	

Dr. Cr.

Brought forward	£4299	6	8
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, an annuity of thirty five shillings sterling per annum, and a ditto of six pounds per annum which are valued at	174	0	0
To balance remaining in the hands of Charles Norris, treasurer	317	3	0
	£4790	9	8

Dr. *The Stock granted by Act of Assembly for building, &c founding and furnishing the Hospital.*

To cash lent out on land securities, remaining in the hands of the treasurer,	£1000	0	0	By cash of the trustees of the loan office,	£2000	0	0
To expenses of furniture, house rent &c.				By interest received by the treasurer,			
1752	£143	5	7½	1753,	67	0	0
1753,	42	4	9½	1754,	160	0	0
1754,	84	12	7	1755,	61	0	0
					288	0	0
1755,	51	4	7½				
	321	7	7½		2288	0	0
To cash paid Parker and Hinton, for a lot of ground for the site of the Hospital,	500	0	0				

Dr.				Cr.
Brought forward £1821	7	7½		
To cash paid Saml. Rhoads, towards purchasing materials for building the Hospital,	200	0	0	
To cash remaining in the hand of Charles Norris, to be applied towards the building,	150	0	0	
	£2171	7	7½	
Balance due to the stock, to be made good out of the surplus of the interest of the capital stock when it can be spared,	116	12	4½	
	£2288	0	0	

And there remains in the hands of the treasurer thirty one bonds, amounting to three hundred and twenty pounds; and nine subscriptions, amounting to eighty four pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, making in the whole four hundred and four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, to be applied towards carrying on the building, besides those abovementioned for the capital stock.

The Household Expenses.

Dr.				Cr.			
To balance of account settled in 1754,	£170	4	9½	By interest money, received from subscribers,	£77	8	5

Dr.				Cr.			
Brought forward,	170	4	9½	Brought forward,	77	8	5
To Charles Norris, for the balance due to S. and T. Bevan, for medicines,	79	16	4½	By ditto from borrowers of money lent,	39	0	0
To amount of provisions, fire wood and wages, from the 6th of fifth month, 1754, to the 26th of 4th month, 1755,	383	12	4¼	By donations from charity-boxes,	2	16	11½
To the apothecary's salary, two years and a quarter,	33	15	0	By cash received for boarding pay patients,	55	4	10
				By cash for rent of the lot,	9	10	0
				By Wm. Allen's annual subscription,	12	0	0
				By cash of charitable women, towards medicines,	15	10	0
	£667	8	6¼		£211	10	2½
				By balance expended more than yet received,	455	18	3¾
					£667	8	6¼

Abstract of Cases admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the 27th 4th Mo. April, 1754, to the 26th 4th Mo. April, 1755.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged. Irregularity.	Died	Incurable.	Remain.
Agues,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Aneurism,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Asthma,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cancers,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Consumption,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Contusion,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cough, long standing,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy,	10	3	1	1	3	0	2
Empyema,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eyes disordered,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Fistulas,	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Flux, long standing,	5	3	0	0	1	0	1
Fracture,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hair Lip,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hectick Fevers,	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Hypocondriac Melancholy,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lunacy,	11	3	0	0	0	3	5
Palsy,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rupture,	1		0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism and Sciatica,	5	3	1	1	0	0	0
Scorbutick and Scrophulous Ulcers,	22	16	0	0	1	0	5
Suppression of Urine,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vertigo,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Uterine Disorder,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Weakness habitual,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wounded,	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
White Swelling,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ulcers with carious bones,	7	0	1	0	0	0	6
In all,	89	47	7	2	9	4	20

The several foregoing accounts were published in the Gazette, with the following short remarks, viz.

"One of the principal designs of this institution, being the care and cure of lunaticks, and neither the house

at present made use of as a Hospital, nor any other that can be hired, having any convenient apartments for that purpose, the managers found themselves under a necessity of building sooner than otherwise they would have chosen. They have accordingly purchased a suitable piece of ground, in an open airy place, near the city, and are carrying up the eastern wing of the building (which may serve for some years) confiding that the same humane and charitable disposition in the people of this province, which encouraged them to begin the work will enable them to go through with it.

"Though the utmost frugality is used, it appears by the accounts that the balance against the stock increases annually, which it is hoped will be an inducement to such as have yet given nothing towards this good work, to hasten their contributions, as well as to those contributors who are in arrear for interest, to pay the same more punctually to the treasurer."

At an election on the fifth of the fifth month (May) 1755, the same managers and treasurer were rechosen; who, at their first meeting, on the ninth of the same month, nominated the same physicians and surgeons; all of whom, on being applied to, cheerfully engaged in the service.

Considerable preparation being made for beginning the new Hospital, on the 28th of this month the president, attended by all the managers, the physicians, and several contributors, assisted in laying the first stone of the foundation, a large piece of marble, in the southeast corner of the eastern wing, with the following inscription:—

In the year of CHRIST
MDCCLV.
GEORGE the second happily reigning
(For he sought the happiness of his people.)
PHILADELPHIA flourishing
(For its inhabitants were publick spirited)
This Building,
By the bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded
For the relief of the sick and miserable;
May the God of Mercies
Bless the Undertaking.

The walls of the house being carried up, and the necessary provision made for raising the roof, the managers attended the doing it on the 27th of tenth month (October) 1755.

On examination of the accounts of the preceding year, by a committee appointed for that service, the state thereof appears agreeable to the following abstract, viz.

Dr. *Capital stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 142 bonds remaining due from sundry subscribers,	£1729	16 8	By 133 subscriptions before the settlement of the accounts of the year 1752,	£2721	16 8
To 21 subscriptions for which bonds are not yet taken,	146	10 0	By 2 do. 1753,	30	0 0
To 9 bonds, with land securities, in the hands of the treasurer, for money lent on interest,	2860	0 0	By 1 do. 1754,	10	0 0
			By 186 do. 1755,	2028	13 0
			By 7 do. 1756,	70	0 0
			Besides three annual subscriptions, amounting to fourteen pounds ten shillings per annum.		
	£4736	6 8			

Dr.				Cr.		
Brought forward	£4736	6	8	Brought forward	£4860	9 8
To deeds in his hands for a lot near Germantown, an annuity of thirty-five shillings, sterling, per annum, and one of six pounds per annum, which are valued at	174	0	0	By balance, being so much more put to interest than yet received,	49	17 0
	£4910	6	8		£4910	9 8

Dr. *Stock granted by law, for founding, building and furnishing the Hospital.* Cr.

To expenses of furniture, house-rent, &c.				By cash of the trustees of the loan office,	£2000	0 0
1752,	£143	5	7½	By interest received by the treasurer,		
1753,	42	4	9½			
1754,	84	12	7			
1755,	51	4	7½	1753,	£ 67	0 0
1756,	35	7	5	1754,	160	0 0
	356	15	0½	1755,	61	0 0
				1756,	105	0 0
					393	0 0
To cash paid Parker and Hinton, for the lot for the site of the Hospital,	500	0	0	By cash received of sundry contributors, and legacies left by sundry persons,	318	15 0
To cash paid SamuelRhoads, towards purchasing the materials, and carrying on the building,	1450	0	0	By cash borrowed on interest the first of twelfth month, 1755,	200	0 0
	£2306	15	0½		£2911	15 0

Dr.				Cr.
Brought forward	2306	15	0½	
To cash remaining due to C. Wistar,	200	0	0	
Balance due to this stock,	405	0	0	
	£2911	15	0½	

Dr. *The household expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To balance of account settled the fifth of fifth month (May) 1755,	£455	18	4	By interest-money received from sundry contributors,	115	3	7
To the apothecary's salary to this day,	16	5	0	By ditto of borrowers of money lent,	72	0	0
To the amount of provisions, firewood and wages since last settlement to this time,	329	14	3	By donations from sundry charity-boxes,	18	6	0
				By cash received for boarding pay patients,	20	15	4
				By William Allen's annual subscription,	12	0	0
					238	4	11
				Balance expended more than is yet received of the stock to be applied to this account,	563	12	8
	£801	17	7		801	17	7

The same committee reported an account of patients remaining the 26th of fourth month (April) 1755, and

such as have been admitted from tha time to the 26th of fourth month (April) 1756, from which it appears that there were 88 patients.

Of whom 45 have been discharged cured.
6 relieved.
1 left the house without leave.
5 deemed incurable.
13 died.
18 remain.

88 In all.

At a general annual meeting of the contributors for the choice of managers and treasurer, held the third of fifth month, 1756. Benjamin Franklin, Israel Pemberton, Evan Morgan, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Crosby, John Reynell, Daniel Roberdeau, Charles Jones, Joseph Morris, William Coleman, Joseph Richardson, Isaac Greenleafe, were elected managers for the ensuing year, and Hugh Roberts, treasurer.

And at their first meeting, on the 6th of the same month, the managers agreed upon their usual rules for regulating the times of their meetings, &c. and appointed a committee to receive from the former treasurer the mortgages, bonds, and books of accounts, and other papers, and, after taking from the present treasurer the security required by the laws of the corporation of contributors, deliver them into his custody. They likewise made choice of the same physicians and surgeons as last year who consented to undertake the service; and Benjamin Franklin was appointed president.

On the third of eighth month (August) the managers being notified that William Coleman declined accepting the trust of a manager, on account of his bodily indisposition, they choose Jacob Duché in his stead.

William Denny, esq. having lately arrived from London, to succeed Robert Hunter Morris, esq. in the government of this province, the managers and treasurer waited upon him, on the first of ninth month (September) with the following congratulatory address, viz.

To the honourable William Denny, esq. lieutenant-governour of the province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The address of the managers and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

May it please the Governour,

The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital beg leave to testify the share they take in the general joy, on his accession to the government of this province.

Through the favour of the government, the contributors to our Hospital were incorporated by law, and vested with the powers and privileges necessary for the well ordering as well as increasing this extensive charity.

The institution has ever since flourished, and we have the great satisfaction to find, that our care and diligent endeavours to relieve the miseries, and heal the diseases of the poor, have been blessed with much success; and that our power of doing good, is by the benefactions of well disposed persons daily increasing.

While this right use continues to be made of the privileges granted us, we hope our corporation will be favoured with the governour's countenance and protection; and we request he would accept of our sincerest wishes for his health, happiness and successful administration.

To which the governour returned the following answer.

Gentlemen,

"The satisfaction you are pleased to express on my

arrival, lays me under particular obligations; and your good wishes deserve my hearty thanks.

"I am glad to find so generous and humane an institution as yours is, managed with so much prudence, supported by law, and encouraged by publick and private benefactions.

"It will give me a sincere pleasure, to contribute all the means in my power to carry on this charity, in the most extensive manner."

The new house being so far completed as to be fit for the reception of the patients, and the apartments prepared for their accommodation, by an additional number of beds and other necessaries, they were removed into it on the —— of twelfth month, December; and on the 27th of the same month the managers held their first meeting for inspecting the business of the Hospital, in the room set apart for that purpose.

On the decease of Dr. Benjamin Morris, late of this city, his sister Deborah Morris, presented to the managers, for the use of the Hospital, a valuable quantity of drugs and medicines, and a human skeleton, which were gratefully received, and deposited in the apothecary's shop.

The report of the committee appointed to state and adjust the accounts of the year past, was made to the managers on the 2d of fifth month, May, 1757, agreeable to the following abstract, viz.

Dr. *Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 164 bonds remaining due from sundry contributors,	£1774 16 8	By 133 subscriptions before the settlement of accounts in the year 1752,	£2721 16 8

Dr.				Cr		
Brought forward		£1774	16 8	Brought forward	£2721	16 8
To 17 subscriptions for which bonds are not given,	109 0 0			By 2 subscriptions in 1753,	30 0 0	
To 9 bonds, 8 of which with land securities, in the hands of the treasurer, for money lent on interest,	2860 0 0			By 1 do. 1754,	10 0 0	
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, and two annuities, of 35s. sterling, and 6*l.* currency, per annum, valued at	174 0 0			By 186 do. 1755,	2028 13 0	
				By 7 do. 1756,	70 0 0	
				By 16 do. 1757,	160 0 0	
					5020 9 8	
		4917	16 8			
Balance remaining due to this account,	102 13 0					
		5020	9 8			

Dr. *Stock granted by law, and contributed by private subscribers, for founding, building, and furnishing the Hospital.* Cr.

To expenses of furniture, house rent, &c. adjusted				By cash of the trustees of the general loan office,	2000	0 0

Dr.					Cr.		
					Brought forward	2000	0 0
1752,	£143	5	7½		By interest received by the treasurer, as by accounts settled in the year		
1753,	42	4	9½				
1754,	84	12	7				
1755,	51	4	7½				
1756,	35	7	5				
1757,	63	10	4				
				420 5 4½	1753, 67 0 0		
					1754, 160 0 0		
					1755, 61 0 0		
					1756, 105 0 0		
						393	0 0
To cash paid Parker and Hinton, for a lot for site of the Hospital,				500 0 0	By cash of sundry contributors, and legacies, &c. given to this fund, as entered in account settled in 1756,	318	15 0
To ditto paid Samuel Rhoads, towards purchasing materials, and carrying on the building, as adjusted in 1756,				1450 0 0	Since received by the treasurer,	869	13 1
Since paid,				900 0 0		3581	8 1
				2350 0 0			
To cash paid Catherine Wistar, interest of money borrowed to carry on the building, and since repaid,				12 0 0			
To cash remaining in the hands of the treasurer,				158 16 1			
				3441 1 5½			

Dr.				Cr.
Brought forward	3441	1	5½	
To balance due to this account, which must be made good out of the account of household expenses, when the fund appropriated to that account will enable us to do it, and is occasioned by some articles belonging to account of expenses being carried to this account other twice debited,	140	6	7½	
	3581	8	1	

Dr. *Household Expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To balance of account settled the third of fifth month, 1756,	£563	12	8	By interest money received from the contributors,	£112	13	10
To amount of provisions, firewood, wages, &c. to the 2d of fifth month, 1757,	358	17	3	By ditto from the borrowers of money lent,	126	0	0
				By cash from sundry charity boxes,	37	10	0
				By ditto for boarding pay patients,	44	10	0
	£922	9	11				

Dr.				Cr.		
				Brought forward,	320	13 10
				By William Allen's annual subscription,	12	0 0
				By Isaac Norris's annuity,	6	0 0
				By William Vanderspeigle's annual subscription, two years,	2	0 0
				By rent of half the pasture,	3	0 0
				£343	13	10
				Balance, being what we have expended more than our income,	578	16 1
					922	9 11

And by an account taken of the number of patients admitted and discharged this year, there appears to be 99; of whom 52 were discharged cured.

7 have been relieved.
3 left the house without leave.
2 discharged for irregularity.
9 died.
2 deemed incurable.
24 remain.

99 in all.

At an annual meeting of the contributors, on the 2d of 5th mo. May, 1757, Israel Pemberton, John Reynell, Samuel Rhoads, Evan Morgan, Daniel Roberdeau, Isaac Greenleafe, Charles Jones, Joseph Richardson,

Jacob Duché, William Masters, Anthony Benezet, Plunket Fleeson, were elected Managers for the ensuing year; and Hugh Roberts, Treasurer.

The same physicians and surgeons being agreed upon by the managers, manifested the same laudable disposition of continuing their endeavours for the benefit of this instituion, by consenting to take upon them the service of another year.

William Masters having expressed his apprehensions, that other publick business in which he is engaged would prevent his attendance as a manager, John Sayre was chosen in his room.

On the —— of tenth month a committee of the assembly came to visit the Hospital, and, upon viewing the house, the condition of the patients, and the general state of our affairs, were pleased to express themselves to be well satisfied with the order and management thereof.

The following is an abstract of the state of the accounts, as reported by a committee appointed to adjust them, viz. (1st of 5th mo. May, 1758.)

Dr. *The Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 144 bonds remaining due from sundry contributors,	£1744	16	8	By 133 subscriptions before the settlement of the accounts in the year 1752,	2721	16	8
To 17 subscriptions, for which bonds are not yet given,	109	0	0	By 2 do. 1753,	30	0	0
To 9 bonds, 8 of them with land security, for money lent,	2860	0	0	By 1 do. 1754,	10	0	0
				By 186 do. 1755,	2028	13	0
				By 7 do. 1756,	70	0	0
				By 16 do. 1757,	160	0	0
				By 3 do. 1758,	32	0	0
					5052	9	8

Dr. Cr

Brought forward,	4713	16	8
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, & two annuities of six pounds and thirty five shillings sterling per annum, valued at	174	0	0
	4887	16	8
Balance remaining due to this account,	164	13	0
	5052	9	8

Dr. *The stock granted by law, and contributed by private persons for founding, building and furnishing the Hospital.* Cr.

To expense of furniture, houseren &c. as adjusted in account settled 1757,	£420	5	4½	By cash of the trustees of the provincial loan office, by order of the assembly,	2000	0	0
Furniture, &c. this year,	30	9	4	By interest money received for the said sum, from 1753 to 1756,	393	0	0
To cash paid for the lot on which the Hospital is built,	500	0	0	By cash of sundry contributors, legacies, &c. applied to this fund, in account settled 1756,	318	15	0
To cash paid for the cost of the building, so far as adjusted to this year 1758,	2350	0	0	By ditto, 1757,	869	13	1
Since paid by account adjusted,	675	7	7⅓	By ditto, 1758,	836	10	0
					4417	18	1

Dr.				Cr.
Brought forward,	£3976	2	4	
To cash paid interest of two hundred pounds, borrowed to carry on the building, *Anno* 1756,	12	0	0	
To balance remaining due to this account, of which £319 18 5½ is in the treasurer's hands, and the remainder to be made good out of the account of expense, when the fund is sufficient to answer it,	429	15	9½	
	4417	18	1	

Dr. *Houschold expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To balance of account adjusted the second of the fifth month, 1757,	578	16	1	By interest money received from the contributors,	32	12	6
To provisions, firewood, wages, &c. to this 1st of fifth month, 1758,	472	17	3¾	Ditto from the borrowers of money lent,	165	0	0
				Cash received for rents and annuities,	15	15	0
				Ditto received for boarding pay patients,	100	11	0
	1051	13	4¾	From sundry charity-boxes, viz.			
				The Assembly s,	10	1	6

Dr.		Cr.
	Brought forward	£324 0 0
	The Hospitals,	2 10 3½
		32 10 3½
	By balance expended more than the income of our funds,	725 3 1¼
		1051 13 4¾

And the number of patients taken in for the preceding year, appears by the following abstract.

Abstract of the cases of patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the 26th of fourth month, April, 1757, to the 26th of fourth month, April, 1758.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Escaped or discharged irregularity.	Incurable.	Taken out by their Friends.	Died.	Remaining.
Consumption,	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Contusion,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exostosis,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy,	12	6	2	1	0	0	2	1
Eyes disordered,	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Epilepsy,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers,	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Flux,	10	5	1	0	0	1	3	0
Fistulas,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fractures,	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Liver ulcerated,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lunacy,	24	3	1	3	0	6	1	10
Palsy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Peripneumona,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism,	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	2
Rupture,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scorbutick and Scrophulous disorders,	35	24	3	1	0	2	1	4
Surfeit,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tympany,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulcers with caries,	13	6	0	1	1	1	1	3
Wounded,	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
White swelling,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
In all,	138	68	13	7	1	12	10	27

On the first of the fifth month (May) 1758, the managers and treasurer, elected for the ensuing year, were, John Reynell, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Rhodes, Isaac Greenleaff, Plunket Fleeson, Joseph Richardson, Charles Jones, Evan Morgan, Stephen Shewall, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Mifflin, James Pemberton, and Hugh Roberts, Treasurer,

Who, at their first meeting, made choice of the same physicians and surgeons as last year.

Divers inconveniences being found to proceed from washing the linen, &c. of the patients in the common kitchen, it was concluded expedient to build a wash-house, a small distance from the house; a committee was appointed to make out a plan for consideration of the managers, and to provide materials for building it, which was accordingly done, and the work nearly completed this year.

The circumstances of the institution, and state of the funds, occasioned a conference to be held by the managers, treasurer and physicians, in order to consider of measures proper to be taken, for lessening the expenses, regulating the diet of patients, and to solicit contributions for advancing the capital stock, and to defray the charges accruing on the necessary conveniences lately made for accommodating the patients. In consequence of which some additional benefactions were obtained, a bill of diet agreed upon, and the following address prepared by the managers, and presented to the house of assembly, viz.

To the honourable the representatives of the freemen of the province of Pennsylvania, in the general Assembly met,

The address of the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

SHOWETH,

That the said Hospital, founded about eight years since, with the approbation, and by the assistance of the assembly, hath been hitherto supported by the contributions of private persons; and by the divine blessing

on the endeavours of the physicians, upwards of three hundred distressed persons have been cured of various disorders of body and mind, under which they had languished; and many others have been considerably relieved, and thereby restored to a capacity of being serviceable to themselves and the publick.

That the two thousand pounds contributed by the assembly, towards the building, being long since expended, we have been under the necessity of applying most of the contributious obtained from private persons the last three years towards completing the work, and of course are prevented from increasing the capital stock; the annual interest of which is the only fund we have yet received for the support of the institution.

That the number of patients, who from all parts of the province apply for admittance, is lately much increased, so that upwards of one thousand pounds is expended more than our capital stock; and as the benefits received by our distressed fellow subjects are daily more known and considered, the prospect of our increasing expenses exceeds any rational expectations we can indulge, of being able to support the house, according to the original design, without some further assistance from the publick.

We therefore recommend the present state of the Hospital to your serious consideration, and hope the same benevolent disposition on which it was founded, will still be manifested by the assembly of Pennsylvania, to promote so laudable an institution, gradually becoming of the most extensive service to this part of the king's dominions.

A committee being appointed to examine and state the accounts, in order to lay them before the contributors, at their approaching annual meeting, reported the state thereof to be agreeable to the following abstract.

Dr. *The Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 132 bonds due from sundry contributors,	£1672	6 8	By amount of all the contributions before the settlement of accounts in 1758,	5052	9 8
To 14 subscriptions for which bonds are not given,	84	0 0	By 37 subscriptions this year,	445	3 0
To 8 bonds, with land securities, for money lent on interest,	2850	0 0		£5497	12 8
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near German town, an annuity of six pounds per annum and one of thirty five shillings sterling per annum, valued at	174	0 0			
	4780	6 8			
To balance remaining due on this account, which ought to be at interest,	717	6 0			
	5497	12 8			

Dr. *Stock appropriated towards building the Hospital.* Cr

To expense of furniture, &c. from the opening of the Hospital in 1752, to the settlement of accounts 1758, including house rent paid till 1757,	450	14	8½	By cash granted by the assembly of the province,	£2000	0	0
To cash paid for the lot on which the Hospital is built,	500	0	0	By interest received on the said money, from 1753 to 1756,	393	0	0
To ditto paid for cost of the building, as adjusted in accounts settled in 1758,	3037	7	7½	By the amount of contributions, and legacies from private persons, before the settlement in 1758,	2024	18	1
Since paid by accounts now adjusted,	952	7	10½	By 23 subscriptions paid since that time,	260	4	11
Paid for interest of money advanced towards carrying on the building,	43	15	6	By cash of the provincial treasurer, contributed by the signers of the last *l.*1,000,000 bills of credit,	470	11	6
To cash paid for furniture, &c. since the last account,	36	8	7	By cash for glass sold,	0	13	4
				By do. on account of quit rents due from William Hinton, before the purchase of the lot	3	0	0
	5020	14	3½		£5152	7	10

Dr. Cr.

Brought forward	5020	14	3½
To balance remaining due to this account, of which *l*.70 4 10 in the hands of the treasurer, the remainder to be supplied by account of expenses when that fund is sufficient,	131	13	6½
	£5152	7	10

Dr. *The household expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To balance of account, adjusted the first of fifth month 1758,	£725	3	1¼	By interest money received from the contributers,	203	7 1
To provisions, fire wood and wages, per account, adjusted the fifth of the fifth mo. 1759,	742	6	0½	By do. from borrowers of money lent,	198	16 0
To the apothecary's salary, two years,	30	0	0	By cash for rents and annuities,	27	6 0
				By cash for boarding pay patients	142	18 0
				By cash from sundry charity boxes, viz.		
				The Hospital's,	6	17 8
				Assembly's	6	9 5
				Chief jnstice's	13	5 8
				Judge Coleman's,	5	8 10
				Alderman Mifflin's,	4	15 3
				Alderman Stedman's,	2	12 11
				Isaac Jones, esq.	4	3 1
				D. Roberdeau,	0	13 7
	1497	9	1¼		616	13 1

Dr		Cr.		
		Brought forward	616 13 1	
		By balance expended more than the income of our funds,	880 16 0¾	
		£1497 9 1¾		

And from an account taken of the number of patients this year, and their several cases, the following abstract was made out, viz.

An Abstract of Cases of Patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the 26th 4th Mo. April, 1758, to the 28th 4th Mo. April, 1759.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Taken out by their friends	Discharged.	Irregularity.	Escaped.	Incurable.	Dead.	Remain.
Agues,	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anchilosis,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cancer,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption,	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Contusion,	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dropsy,	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Epilepsy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Eyes disordered,	13	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Exostosis,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fevers,	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fistulas,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flux,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fracture,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gutta Serena,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imposthume,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liver ulcerated,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunacy,	24	6	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	10
Measles,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palsy,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Polypus,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Periphymosis,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rhumatism,	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Schyrrus,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scorbutick disorders,	46	29	1	0	2	0	0	0	14	
Surfeit,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tympany,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ulcers with caries,	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
Wounded,	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
In all,	154	80	9	9	4	3	3	10	36	

Besides several out patients, who have been attended by the physicians, and received medicines from the Hospital gratis.

Which abstract and accounts, were published in the Gazette of July 12, 1759; with the following remarks, viz.

"From this view of the state of the accounts, and by comparing the abstract of the cases with those formerly published, the publick may observe the great annual increase of the number of patients, and consequently of the benefits of the institution; which consideration, together with that of the additional conveniences for their reception and accommodation, which have been attended with considerable labour, and unavoidable expense, must undoubtedly afford an equal degree of satisfaction to those who are already benefactors to this charity; and we hope, will render an apology unnecessary to othrs who have hitherto neglected or deferred entering the list of subscribers, for a repetition of our request for their assistance, in so commendable a work; and it being impracticable to make a personal application to all such, especially to those who live at a distance, it is to be hoped no offence will be taken, to the prejudice of the charity; but that all who are disposed to contribute, will pay their subscriptions (or enter their intended benefactions) to the treasurer, or either of the managers, as heretofore notified.

"If notwithstanding what has been frequently urged in favour of this institution, such who are sensible of the undeniable advantages of a Hospital, do yet withhold their bounty on a supposition of the small benefit which their neighbourhood is to receive from it, they will please to consider, that they can never hope to do any service for their own poor, till they have made it

more practicable to do so, by the assistance they lend those who are already engaged in it; which is the only probable means of bringing the charity nearer to themselves, and therefore it is much to be wished, that if they have it not in their power to begin this charity at home, they would begin it in a place where it can be well attended by physicians and surgeons, and where it is necessarily formed on so large a bottom, as to require more help than can be had from those only who are at hand, many of whom have not more interested reasons for their bounty, than if they lived in a distant country; their motives being to promote a spirit of goodness and humanity, which may extend itself on every side, by administring the most effectual relief to all deserving objects, without considering from whence they come.—They are encouraged to do it, by the great success which hath attended this good work in every other place; the moral, religions, and civil benefits of which, being visible, certain, and lasting, do immediately tend to the honour of the Christian religion, and the happiness of mankind."

On the seventh of fifth month (May) 1759, the following members of this corporation were elected managers and treasurer, viz:—John Reynell, Thomas Gordon, Samuel Rhoads, Stephen Shewall, James Pemberton, Isaac Greenleafe, Evan Morgan, Israel Pemberton, Samuel Mifflin, Joseph Richardson, Jacob Lewis, Charles Jones, and Hugh Roberts, treasurer.

The same physicians and surgeons as heretofore were again made choice of, except Dr. Samuel Pristen Moore, who signified his desire of declining to serve

longer, expecting other business would prevent his being able to give due attendance, Dr. Cadwalader Evans was therefore proposed, and appointed in his stead, who engaged in the service.

Dr. *Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr

	£					
To 124 bonds due from sundry contributors,	£1542	6	8	By amount of contributions before the settlement in 1759,	5497	12	8
To 14 subscriptions for which bonds are not given,	84	o	o	By short credit in one of said contributions	5	o	o
To 8 bonds, with land securities, for money lent on interest,	3252	o	o	By 31 contributions this year,	937	14	o
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, and an annuity of six pounds,	124	o	o				
	£5002	6	8				
To balance remaining, which ought to be at interest,	1438	o	o				
	£6440	6	8		£6440	6	8

Dr. *Stock appropriated towards building the Hospital.* Cr.

To cash paid for furniture, &c. from 1752 to 1759, including house rent to 1757,	487	3	3½	By cash granted by the assembly of the province, with interes received for it to 1756,	2393	o	•

Dr.				Cr		
Brought forward,	487	3	3½	Brought forward,	2393	0 0
To cost of the lot on which the Hospithl is erected,	500	0	0	By amount of contributions, and legacies from private persons, before accounts settled in 1759,	2759	7 10
To amount of all accounts for building, &c. adjusted 1759,	4033	11	0	By cash of the treasurer, and trustees of the loan-office, by orders of the signers of bills of credit, 1759,	156	19 6
To cost of furniture, &c. now adjusted,	91	7	7	By cash of Richard Parker, on account of the quitrents due before the lot was bought,	3	0 0
To amount of accounts paid this year,	420	5	6	By cash of Plunket Fleeson, balance of his contribution,	6	0 0
				By cash of Hugh Roberts, for some stones in 1756,	1	4 0
	5532	7	4½		5319	11 4
				By balance, being so much more paid than is yet received,	212	16 0½
					5532	7 4½

Dr. *The Household Expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To balance of account, adjusted the fifth of fifth month (May) 1759,	£880	16	0¾	By interest money received from the contributors,	140	0	11
To provisions, fire wood, and wages, from 1759 to 1760,	714	1	7½	By ditto from the borrowers of money lent,	195	7	0
To the apothecary's salary, one year, due 1759,	15	0	0	By cash for annuities,	26	0	0
				By ditto for boarding pay patients,	118	2	10
				By ditto from sundry charity boxes, viz. the Hospital's,	14	10	5
				The Assembly's,	0	9	6
				Judge Coleman's,	4	6	3
				Isaac Jones, Esq.	14	10	1
				John Reynell's,	1	5	6
				Israel Pemberton's	2	1	0
				Several Juries,	1	8	9
				By cash from Anna Maria Operting, the share of her two sons of their father's estate, which she hath delivered with them, they being both lunaticks, to the care of the managers of the Hospital.			
				John Peter Operting's share being	26	9	2
				And Abraham's	51	8	0
	1609	17	8¼				

Dr.		Cr.
	Brought forward,	595 19 5
	Balance expended more than the income of our funds,	1013 18 3¼
		£1609 17 8¼

And the number of patients received and discharged this year, with their cases, appears by the following

Abstract of Cases of Patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the 28th of April, 1759, to the 28th of April, 1760.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Escaped.	Taken out or discharged irregularly.	Died.	Remaining.
Agues,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asthma,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burns,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancers,	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Contusion,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumptions,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Convulsions,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cough,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dropsy,	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	2
Drunken Madness,	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Eyes diseased,	8	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Fevers,	17	14	0	0	0	0	2	1
Fistulas,	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fluxes,	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fractures,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imposthumes,	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Inflammations,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lues Veneræ,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lunacy,	32	4	5	0	4	2	1	16
Mortifications,	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Palsy,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatisms,	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scorbutick Disorders,	8	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scrophulous ditto,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stone,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surfeit,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tympany,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Vertigo,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ulcers,	34	13	1	0	5	6	1	8
Ditto with carious bones,	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Viscera obstructed,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounds,	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
In all,	173	82	10	3	11	15	11	41

And several, whose cases did not require, or were not judged suitable to be taken into the house, have, as out patients, received the benefit of medicines from the Hospital, and the advice and care of the physicians, gratis.

The contributions which have been generously made this year, have enabled the managers to proceed in completing some necessary conveniences, which were immediately wanted, and to receive and entertain a much larger number of patients in the house, than their stock would permit before; and if the spirit of charity towards this institution continues, with equal warmth hereafter, it will soon become more extensively useful. To give it its proper weight with the publick, let it be considered, that in a city of large trade, many poor people must be employed in carrying on a commerce, which subjects them to frequent terrible accidents. That in a country, where great numbers of indigent foreigners have been but lately imported, and where the common distresses of poverty have been much increased, by a most savage and bloody war, there must be many poor, sick, and maimed. That poor people are maintained by their labour, and, if they cannot labour, they cannot live, without the help of the more fortunate. We all know, many mouths are fed, many bodies clothed, by one poor man's industry and diligence; should any distemper seize and afflict this person; should any sudden hurt happen to him, which should render him incapable to follow the business of his calling, unfit him to work, disable him to labour but for a little time; or should his duty to his aged and diseased parents, or his fatherly

tenderness for an afflicted child, engross his attention and care, how great must be the calamity of such a family! How pressing their wants! How moving their distresses! And how much does it behove the community to take them immediately under their guardianship, and have the causes of their misfortunes as speedily remedied as possible! Experience shows, this will be more effectually and frugally done in a publick Hospital, than by any other method whatever.

Can any thing in this checkered world, afford more real and lasting satisfaction to humane minds, than the reflection of having made such a social use of the favours of Providence, as renders them, in some measure, instruments which open the door of ease and comfort to such as are bowed down with poverty and sickness; and which may be a means of increasing the number of people, and preserving many useful members to the publick from ruin and distress.

That this is a satisfaction which the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital have a just claim to, all may be assured, by visiting the house, examining the patients, and considering the extraordinary cases which are there received, and happily treated; among which, it is hoped, they will find sufficient instances to convince them, that every iudividual, in this and the adjacent provinces, are interested in the prosperity of this charitable institution; and induce them to consider, that "riches make themselves wings, and flee away; but blessed is he that considereth the weak, sick, and needy, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." And that it is better to give alms, than to lay up gold.

At the annual election, on the 5th of fifth month, (May) 1760, John Reynell, Samuel Rhoads, Joseph Richardson, Isaac Jones, James Pemberton, Jacob Lewis, Evan Morgan, Thomas Gordon, John Meas, Israel Pemberton, Charles Jones, Isaac Greenleafe, were chosen managers, and Hugh Roberts, treasurer.

And the physicians and surgeons for the present year, made choice of by the managers, were Doctors Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, John Redman, William Shippen, and Cadwalader Evans; who manifested their usual regard to the instituion, by undertaking the service, and continuing their diligent care and attention thereto.

By a letter from Thomas Hyam, merchant in London, dated the 7th of sixth month, the managers were notified, that in an act of Parliament lately passed, entituled "An act for vesting certain estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Maryland, belonging to the proprietors of a partnership, commonly called, the Pennsylvania land company in London, in trustees to be sold; and for other purposes therein mentioned," he had been instrumental in the proposing and obtaining a clause for granting to this Hospital, the sum of money which will remain unclaimed on the 15th of sixth month, 1770, arising from the sale of the said estate.

The managers being desirous to testify their grateful sense of this instance of regard and friendship, embraced an early opportunity of returning their acknowledgements to the said gentleman, for his favourable notice of our hospital; and at the same time acquainted him with the present circumstance of our stock, and a summary account of the general state of the charity.

Dr. *The capital stock of the Pennsylvania Hospital.* Cr.

To 123 bonds due from sundry contributors,	£1527 6 8	By amount of all the contributions before the settlement of accounts in 1760,	6440 6 8
To 14 subscriptions, for which bonds are not given,	84 0 0	By three contributions this year,	30 0 0
To 8 bonds, with land securities, for money lent sundry persons on interest,	3252 0 0	By three annuities bequeathed by Mary Andrews, being £10 1 4 per annum, valued at	200 0 0
To deeds in the treasurer's hands for a lot near Germantown, and an annuity of six pounds per annum, valued at	124 0 0		6670 6 8
To deeds for three annuities, amounting to £10 1 4 per annum, bequeathed by Mary Andrews, lately deceased, valued at	200 0 0		
	5187 6 8		
Balance due on this account, which ought to be at interest, if the annual expense would allow it,	1483 0 0		
	£6670 6 8		

Dr. *Stock appropriated towards the building.* Cr.

To account of furniture, &c. paid for from the opening of the Hospital, 1752, to 1760, including house rent paid to 1757,	578	10	10½	By cash granted by the assembly of the province, with interest received for it to the year 1756,	£2393 0 0
To cost of the lot on which the Hospital is erected,	500	0	0	By amount of contributions, and legacies received from private persons per account, adjusted 1760,	2926 11 4
To amount of all accounts for the building, &c. to 1760,	4453	16	6	By six contributions this year,	107 0 0
To amount of accounts paid this year,	103	0	4½	By a legacy left by Mary Allen,	100 0 0
To costs of furniture, this year	21	13	10	Balance, being so much more paid on this account than is yet received,	130 10 3
	£5657	1	7		5657 1 7

Dr. *The household expenses of the Pennsylvania Hospital* Cr.

To balance of account adjusted the fifth of fifth month, 1760,	£10	13	6½	By the interest mrney received from sundry contributors,	£ 17	8 0
To provisions, firewood and wages, from that time to the first of fifth mo. 1761,	720	2	4	By ditto from borrowers of money lent on interest,	144	2 4
				By annuities received this year,	12	0 0
	730	15	10¼		173	10 4

Dr.				Cr.		
Brought forward	730	0	10¼	Brought forward	£173	10 4
To the apothecary's salary, due 1760,	15	0	0	By board of pay patients this year,	231	4 2
To medicines for apothecary's shop,	32	6	7	By cash of William Allen, esq. being so much left in his hands by Richard Hughes, a sailor, in 1738, for which the contributors are to be accountable, if it should be demanded by said Hughes, or his assigns,	32	1 3
To beer in 1760,	17	15	0	By cash from sundry charity boxes, viz. the Hospitals's,	21	7 1½
To Elizabeth Gardiner, late matron, for extra-services last year,	10	0	0	The Assembly's	12	9 10
				W. Allen, esq.	3	6 0
				W. Coleman's esq.	9	14 4
				Isaac Jones's, esq.	10	12 8
				Joseph Tucker, esq.	1	4 3
				A. Stedman's, esq.	5	5 10
				John Reynell's,	3	0 0
				Fines collected by J Fox from a jury,	0	9 0
				Balance, being what we have expended more than the income of our funds,	494	4 9½
					1314	17 0¾
£	1809	2	5¼	£	1809	2 5¼

Abstract of cases admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, from the 28th of April, 1760, to the 28th of Agril, 1761.

DISEASES.	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Taken away by their Friends.	Escaped or discharged irregularity.	Dead.	Remaining.
Agues, : : :	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contusion, : : :	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Consumptions, : :	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cough, : : :	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dropsy : : :	6	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Drunken Madness, :	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Eyes diseased, : :	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	1
Fevers, : : :	9	8	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fistulas, : : :	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fluxes, : : :	9	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Fractures, : : :	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gutta Serena, : :	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jaundice, : : :	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Imposthume, : :	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Inflammations, : :	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lues Veneræ, : :	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lunacy : : :	40	9	6	0	6	2	2	15
Mortification, : :	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palsy, : : :	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pleurisy, : :	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatism, : :	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rupture, : : :	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Scorbutick disorders :	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surfeit, : : :	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ulcers, : : :	39	25	3	0	0	0	2	9
Ditto with carious bones,	13	4	0	0	0	0	2	7
Viscera obstructed, :	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
Wounds : : :	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
In all,	194	104	12	3	7	8	19	43

And the following is a general account of the number of patient admitted and dischargad, from the first

opening the hospital, the 10th of February, 1752, to the 28th of April, 1761, viz.

ADMITTED,		870
DISCHARGED,	Cured,	538
	Relieved,	73
	Incurable,	42
	Irregular,	49
	At request, or taken out by their friends,	34
	Dead,	91
REMAINING in the house,		43
		870

The experience of above nine years, has given undeniable proofs of the necessity and usefulness of this laudable institution; and it is hoped, the perusal of the foregoing account, with what has been heretofore published, will afford pleasing reflections to the beneficent contributors, by whose generous assistance and encouragement, it has gradually arrived to its present situation, capable of extending relief to the distresses of many miserable objects, depressed by poverty and disease. And the managers have the satisfaction to observe its reputation daily to increase, by the frequent applications for the admission of patients from various parts of this and the neighbouring provinces, which they flatter themselves they shall still be enabled to continue and enlarge, by the future benefactions of many charitable persons from distant places, as well as those of our own country, who have yet delayed contributing, the affluent circumstances of many of whom will easily admit of their imparting a share of the blessings they enjoy, for the benefit of such, whose indigence and miseries claim the attention of every compassionate heart.

It would be a neglect of that justice which is due to the physicians and surgeons of this Hospital, not to acknowledge, that their care and skill, and their punctual and regular attendance, under the divine blessing, has been a principal means of advancing this charity to the flourishing state in which we have now the pleasure to view it.

Relying on the continuance of the favour of Heaven, upon the future endeavours of all who may be concerned in the management of the institution, for its further advancement, we close this account with the abstract of a sermon, preached before the governours and subscribers to the Infirmary at Northampton, in Great Britain, on the 24th of September, 1750, by Thomas Hartley, rector of Wenwick, &c. viz.

"I come, thirdly, to speak of charity, under view of beneficence to the poor; and in this light we behold it in its fruits, as the principle called forth into act, and which may therefore properly be styled the expression or evidence of our charity, as it respects the temporal wants of our needy brethren.

"And here let it be observed, that as true charity always produces this effect to the extent of our power, so it is this inward disposition that dignifies and consecrates the outward act: For as there may be a mistaken zeal for religion, even to the giving our bodies to be burnt for what we may call such, and yet without any true love for God in our hearts; so likewise the same apostle tells us, that we may bestow all our goods to feed the poor, and yet, notwithstanding such a distribution be void of the spirit of real charity. But I am now speaking of benevolence; and among the various

occasions which offer for the exercise of it, the relief of the sick and lame poor, under the provision of a publick Infirmary, is that which lays claim to our present attention.

"And here it may be remarked, in behalf of these institutions, which I think holds true of few others, even the most excellent, that the invention of man has not yet been able to furnish us with any objections to them; which argument concludes no less strongly for their confessed publick utility, than for their being founded on the most allowed principles of humanity. Many considerations offer, which powerfully recommend foundations of this kind to our encouragement and support, and some which challenge a preference of regard to them above most others.

"As first, if we consider the greatness of the distress. Poverty, joined to sickness, or to an ulcerated, broken, or dislocated frame of body, bears doubly hard upon human nature, and eloquence must fail, where such complicated sufferings cannot move: For a Lazarus, at the gate, is indeed a most affecting orator, where the heart is not heardened to a decree of insensibility more than brutal.

"A second recommendation of these houses of mercy is, that in this exercise of our bounty we are safe, both with respect to the objects and the application of it: As to the former, due provision is made for sufficient information concerning the poverty of the parties to be admitted. And as to their bodily maladies, there are few cases which do not explain themselves by corresponding symptoms, or can elude the skilful observations of the persons appointed to inspect and examine them; so

that it is not pretence, but reality, not an artful story, but actual distress, that here solicits our compassionate regard.

"A third excellency of this charity is the care taken to promote and expedite, in the best manner, the cure of the patients, by a voluntary, regular, and gratuitous attendance of physicians and surgeons, of approved judgment and character in their professions, who, on that account, may justly be styled principal benefactors to this excellent work, whilst we have the satisfaction of seeing the benefit intended to the poor by our contributions taking effect at the easiest expense, and thereby rendered the more extensive.

"We read, that Almighty God, upon taking a survey of the six days work of creation, pronounced of every thing which he had made, that it was very good: How beautiful and perfect then must he have been in his better part, for whose sake all things were created! How excellent that creature, who was made in the image, and after the likeness of his Creator! But he lusted after the vanity of time, and so lost the riches of eternity; together with his innocence, his divine light and love, and purity departed from him.—God made man upright, but he sought out many inventions, Eccles. vii. 29. He sought to be made happy independently of God, and so lost his happiness in him: Hence by nature our sad alienation from the life of God; instead of heavenly wisdom, a serpentine craft; instead of divine love, gross and corrupt affections; and in the room of that perfect harmony in all its powers and faculties, which turned the soul to peace, all the discord and rage of conflicting passions.—Behold, O Man! in this thy aggravated misery of a dis-

tempered soul and body, the greatness of thy fall, and sad apostasy! But behold also the greatness of redeeming love, the infinite compassion of thy so much neglected Saviour! who, when thou wast cast out in the open field to the loathing of thy person, passed by thee, and when he saw thee polluted in thine own blood, said unto thee—live. I passed by thee, and looked upon thee; and I spread my skirt over thee, and covered thy nakedness; yea I sware unto thee, and entered into a covenant with thee, saith the Lord God, and thou becamest mine, Ezek. xvi. 5, 6, 8.

"This display of our Lord and Saviour's commiseration and love to the fallen human race, is beautifully figured in the mercy which the good Samaritan showed to the poor wounded traveller, that fell among thieves. The priest and the Levite passed by, but afforded him no relief; for neither the law nor the Levitical ministrations could avail to man's salvation; such help could only come from the great physician of souls, and friend of sinners, who himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses, Matt. viii. 17. And the Lord that healeth is his name, Exod. xv. 26. But though this be the inside and spirit of the parable, yet the moral is drawn from the outside and letter of it. Did the Samaritan show mercy to the wounded Jew, ministering to him the means of his cure, and defraying the necessary charges of it? Go and do thou likewise; be merciful after thy power to all, and show thy love to God, by this proof of thy love to thy neighbour; For whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? 1. John iii. 17. The

application comes home to us, as fellow Christians, with additional force; and the occasion of our present meeting gives a particular emphasis to it: And therefore let us turn our thoughts to the house of mourning, Eccles. vii. 4. for we are told that the heart of the wise is there, and thence learn a lesson of humility, a lesson of gratitude, and an exercise of Charity.

"Were I to consider only my own unfitness to be your solicitor this day, I should have much reason to be diffident of success; but when I consider whose cause I plead, when I consider before whom I plead, and above all, when I consider in whose name I plead, I will not, I cannot think that I shall plead in vain; nor need I here to fetch any weapons from the armoury of eloquence, nor seek to engage the passions on my side with artificial strains of rhetorick, seeing the Infirmary itself affords the most persuasive motives to urge a compassionate relief; and it would be sufficient for this purpose, would time permit, to set open to your view, that theatre of woes, where pining atrophy, convulsions, agonizing throws, corroding ulcers, the torture of broken and dislocated bones, and various other maladies and disasters, incident to the humen frame, form one complicated scene both of visible and audible distress. Look down, you wealthy and honourable ones, from your height of opulency and splendour, and in these sons and daughters of affliction acknowledge your brethren, and own yourselves to be but men; for, did not he that made you make them and did not one fashion both in the womb? Job xxxi. 15. Whilst in the phrase of Job, Job xxix. 6. you wash your steps with butter, and the rock pours out to you

rivers of oil, let the streams of your bounty refresh the hearts of the sorrowful, and your abundance be the supplement to their wants.—Thus may you excel in goodness as in greatness, and be accounted worthy of double honour.

"I next address myself to you who are in a middle station, placed safely between the two extremes of affluence and indigence, and so possessed of what Agur prayed for, Prov. xxx. 8. And, as you know no want yourselves, extend freely your assistance to those that do. The law commanded to help the beast of our enemy, fallen under his burthen, Exod. xxiii. 5, bring not then a reproach upon that holy name by which you are called, by refusing to help a neighbour, a fellow Christian, being burthened with his infirmities: A retrenchment of the vanities, superfluities, or in the fashionable expenses of life, will amply supply the means of beneficence to your distressed brethren, and by such a Christian piece of economy, you will join the practice of two duties together, whilst to that of charity you add self-denial for charity's sake.

"Lastly. As to you whose portion in the good things of this life is small, though yourselves no less dear to God on that account, I must call upon you also for a token of your love. It was ordained under the law, in the matter of offerings, that the person who was not able to bring a lamb, should bring two turtle doves, or two young pigeons, Lev. v. 7. and xii. 8. for no one was to appear before the Lord empty, Exod. xxiv. 20. Let not the love of Christ, that perfect law of liberty, less constrain you: Let not the freewill offering of your Christian charity come short of the command of a Jewish

oblation: If thou hast but a little, yet be merciful after thy power, and do thy diligence gladly to give of that little, Tob. iv. 8. The little that thou givest will sanctify the little that is left, and, trust in the Lord, thou shalt have no lack.

"This application to you all, of every degree, on the subject before us, comes backed with a motive of undeniable force, viz. That our blessed Lord has declared his acceptance of that relief which you afford to your afflicted Christian brethren from a spirit of charity, as done to himself; for such has he appointed his substitutes for the receipt of it; I call upon you then, for Christ's sake, that you be ready to distribute, willing to communicate, 1. Tim. vi. 18. or if this argument fails, there remains at least one, which, if rightly laid to heart, I am sure must prevail, which is, that we all stand in need of mercy, and therefore ought to show it: I call upon you therefore, for your own sakes, by the love you bear to your immortal souls, that you come not short of the promise of Him who hath said, Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy, Matt. v. 7.

"And now, having pointed out that most excellent way of charity, or love to God, and our neighbour, that Gospel way of pleasantness, that sure path of peace leading on to glory, what remains but that we walk therein. We are called Christians, professing one faith, one Lord, one baptism: Let us show ourselves to be such, not in word only, but in deed and in truth; whilst our faith worketh by love, and our love by showing mercy to the poor."

LIST

OF

CONTRIBUTIONS AND LEGACIES

TO THE

Pennsylvania Hospital.

A

WILLIAM ALLEN, esq. chief justice,	£250 0 0
Ditto 12 pounds per annum, during life.	
Mary Allen (his mother) a legacy,	100 0 0
Stephen Anthony,	10 0 0
John Armitt,	20 0 0
William Attwood,	50 0 0
Alexander Allair.	10 0 0
Nathaniel Allen, deceased,	5 8 0
Nehemiah Allen,	5 0 0
Lawrence Anderson,	10 0 0
Benjamin Armitage, junior,	10 0 0
George Asbridge,	10 0 0
Matthias Aspden,	10 0 0
Richard Arell,	10 0 0
Captain Henry Ash,	10 0 0
Captain David Allen,	5 0 0
Assessors of Philadelphia city, 1756,	11 4 5
Martin Ashburn,	10 0 0
Mary Andrews, a legacy of ten pounds one shilling and four-pence per annum, for ever, arising from sundry ground-rents in this city, valued at	200 0 0

B

John and Jacob Bankson,			£10 0 0
Anthoney Benezet,			10 0 0
Daniel Benezet,	£15 0 0	* 13 0 0	28 0 0
William Blair,			10 0 0
John Blakey, (hatter)			1 0 0
John Bleakley,			50 0 0
Dr. Thomas Bond,			25 0 0
Dr. Phineas Bond,			10 0 0
John Bowman,			12 0 0
William Branson,			50 0 0
John Bayly,			10 0 0
William Ball,			10 0 0
William Bard,			10 0 0
John Baynton,	£20 0 0	* 13 0 0	33 0 0
Gunning Bedford,			10 0 0
Philip Benezet,			15 0 0
John Biddle,			10 0 0
Jamue' Bonnell,			10 0 0
Thomas Bourne,	£10 0 0	* 6 15 0	16 15 0
Thomas Boud,			10 0 0
William Bradford,			10 0 0
Benjamin Britton,			5 0 0
Thomas Brooks,			10 0 0
Nicholas Brosius,			5 0 0
Jeremiah Brown,			10 0 0
George Bullock,			10 16 0
Samuel Burkeloe,			2 0 0
John Bringhurst,			10 0 0
John Bleakley, senior,			20 0 0
John Burr,			2 0 0
Andrew Bankson,			10 0 0
Henry Bossler,			10 0 0
George Bensell,			10 0 0
Esther Bickerdike,			4 0 0
William Buckley,			10 0 0
Cornelius Bradford,			10 0 0

B

John Bissell,			10 0 0
John Bell,			10 0 0
Samuel Burge,			* 15 4 6
Joseph Baker,			10 3 0
Richard Blackham,			10 0 0
Jacob Byerly,			5 0 0
David Bacon,			10 0 0
James Benezet,			* 18 5 3
George Bryan,			* 18 5 2
Robert Bulley,			* 6 2 9
James Bringhurst,			10 0 0
William Brown,			10 0 0
William Bingham,			20 0 0
Joseph Bringhurst,			10 0 0
Capt. Samuel Bunting,			5 0 0

C

Dr. Thomas Cadwalader,			25 0 0
William Clem,			3 0 0
John Coates,			10 0 0
Warwick Coates,			5 0 0
Joseph Cox,			5 0 0
Moses Cox,			3 0 0
Joshua Crosby, £100 0 0			
Ditto, a Legacy, 100 0 0			200 0 0
Thomas Crosby,	*25 0 0	20 6 1	45 6 1
Samuel Caruthers,			10 0 0
David Chambers,			10 0 0
Dr. William Chancellor,			10 0 0
James Chattin,			10 0 0
Samuel Cheesman,			10 0 0
James Child,	£10 0 0	*27 2 11	37 2 11
John Church,			10 0 0
William Champffer,			15 0 0
William Clark,			2 5 0
Matthew Clarkson,	£10 0 0	*21 0 2	31 0 2
James Claypool,			10 0 0

C

James Clulo,			1o o o
Thomas Clifford,	£1o o o	* 42 7 5	52 7 5
Henry Clifton,			o o o
Matthias Cline,			1o o o
John Coates, junior			5 o o
Thomas Coates, junior,			1o o o
William Coleman, Esq.			35 o o
Jacob Cooper,	£1o o o	* 4 o o	14 o o
James Coultas,			15 o o
Williad Craddock,			3 o o
Robert Cross,			5 o o
John Cresson,			1o o o
Matthias Culp,			1o o o
William Cooper,			1o o o
Benjamin Chew, esq.			25 o o
Concord Township (Chester County)			1o o o
Thomas Carpenter,	£1o o o	* 21 o 2	31 o 2
Jonathan Cowpland,			1o o o
Redmond Conyngham,			* 13 o o
Charles Cox,			25 o o
William Clifton,			1o o o
Samuel Chancellor,			1o o o
John Carson,			6 o o
Union Fire Company,			2o o o
Friendship Fire Company,			1o o o
Henry Croyder, of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, leaves per will, one half the nett proceeds of his estate, of which has been received of the executor, Henry Walter, in part thereof,			2o o o
Rebecca Cooper, a Legacy,			2o o o
Thomas Carrol,			5 o o
Peter Chevallier,			* 24 7 11
Stephen Carmick,			* 6 15 o
John Correy,			1o o o
George Clymer,			1o o o
Joseph Coleman,			1o o o

C

James Craig,				5	0 0
William Coxe, esq.				20	0 0

D

David Dashler,				15	0 0
Thomas Davis, Merchant,	£10 0 0	*20	18 5	30	18 5
Joseph Davis, Shoemaker,				10	0 0
Anthony Dashler,				3	0 0
William Dilworth,				10	0 0
John Dixon,				5	0 0
William Dowell,				25	0 0
John Drinker,				10	0 0
Jacob Duchee, esq.	l10 0 0	* 13	0 0	23	0 0
Edward Duffield,	l 10 0 0	* 6	15 0	16	15 0
Daniel Dupui,				10	0 0
Mary Dougherty,				1	0 0
David Davis,				10	0 0
Robert Dixon,				10	0 0
Matthew Dresson,	l. 15 0 0	*6	18 7	21	18 7
Henry Drinker,				15	0 0
William Denny, esq.				113	7 0
Peter Dicks, a legacy,				50	0 0
William Dunlap, 20s. per annum,					
Andrew Doz,				10	0 0
Captain David Dewar,				5	0 0

E

George Emlen, senior,				100	0 0
Joshua Emlen,				10	0 0
Samuel Emlen, junior,				23	2 0
Jeremiah Elfreth,				10	0 0
Thomas Ellis,				10	0 0
Robert Erwin,				10	0 0
Daniel Etter,				5	0 0
Edward Evans,				10	0 0
John Everley,				10	0 0
Evan Evans,				10	0 0
Charles Ewald,				5	0 0
James Eddy,	l. 10 0 0	*6	18 7	16	18 7

E

Doctor Cadwallader Evans,						10	0 0
Jonathan Evans,				*27	4 8		
George Emlen, junior,				*6	15 0		
Samuel Emlen,						10	0 0
Andrew Elliott,						10	0 0

F

Doctor Richard Farmer,						10	0 0
William Fishbourne,						15	0 0
Joshua Fisher,						10	0 0
Enoch Flower,	15 0 0		*l.* 13	0 0		28	0 0
Joseph Fox,	25 0 0		*7	6 1		32	6 1
Benjamin Franklin, esq.						25	0 0
Solomon Fussell,						10	0 0
Hugh Forbes,						10	0 0
Standish Ford,						10	0 0
William Franklin,						10	0 0
David Franks,						10	0 0
William Fisher,	*l.* 10 0 0		*39	3 7		49	3 7
Plunket Fleeson,	*l.* 10 0 0		*14	13 5		24	13 5
Judah Foulke.						13	10 0
Samuel Fisher,						10	0 0
John Franks,						25	0 0
Lester Falkner,						10	0 0

G

John Goodwin, junior.						10	0 0
Doctor Thomas Græme,						20	0 0
William Grant,	*l.* 10 0 0		*20	6 1		30	6 1
George Gray, Brewer,						15	0 0
Isaac Greenleafe,	20 0 0		*15	14 0		35	14 0
William Griffiths,	10 0 0		*13	0 0		23	0 0
Joseph Galloway,	15 0 0		*4	0 0		19	0 0
William Gardner,						10	0 0
Isaac Garrigues,						10	0 0
Matthias Gensell,						10	0 0
Joseph Gibbons,						10	0 0
Walter Goodman,						10	0 0

G

Thomas Gordon,	*l.* 10 0 0	* 49 14 3	59 14 3
Christian Grasshold,			10 0 0
Joseph Gray,			10 0 0
Robert Greenway,			10 16 0
Nathaniel Grubb,			10 0 0
David George,			10 0 0
M'Ilvaine and Graydon,			5 0 0
Joseph Gamble of Barbadoes,			25 0 0
George Gray, junior (ferry)			20 0 0
John Groves,			1 0 0
Sebastian Graff,			20 0 0
Samuel Grubb, of Chester co. a legacy,			50 0 0
Gilchrist and M'Auley,			2 10 0
John Grandom,			10 0 0
John Gibson.			10 0 0

H

James Hamilton, esq. governour of this province, &c.			100 0 0
David Hall,			20 0 0
Adam Harker,			10 0 0
Arent Hassert,			25 0 0
Samuel Hazard,			10 0 0
Edward Hicks,			10 0 0
Augustine Hicks,			5 0 0
William Hinton,			2 0 0
William Hodge,			5 0 0
Andrew Hodge,			4 0 0
Joshua Howell,	*l.* 30 0 0	* 4 0 0	34 0 0
John Hughes,	10 0 0	* 21 0 2	31 0 2
Philip Hulbert,			5 0 0
Robert Harding,			1 7 0
Charles Harrison,			10 0 0
John Head,			20 0 0
Michael Hillegas,			12 10 0
George Hittner,			10 0 0

H

Enoch Hobbart,								10	0	0
Thomas Holland,								10	0	0
Michael Holling,								10	0	0
William Hopkins,	£10	0	0	*	18	5	2	28	5	2
Samuel Howell, merchant,	£10	0	0	*	6	15	0	16	15	0
Joseph Huddle,								5	0	0
William Hudson,								10	0	0
John Harkinson,								10	0	0
Thomas Hallowell,								10	0	0
Hugh Hewes,								10	0	0
Joshua Humphreys,								10	0	0
Samuel House,								10	0	0
Elenor Hair,								21	2	4
Eden Haydock,								10	0	0
Caleb Hewes,								10	0	0
Benjamin Hooton,								10	0	0
Robert Hamilton, from Manchester,								20	0	0
William Henderson,								27	0	0
Hitchcock, Allen and Carver,								3	10	0
Godfrey Hankey,								0	12	0
Henry Harrison,								* 56	9	2
Joseph Hillborn,	£10	0	0	*	14	13	5	24	13	3
James Humphreys,								* 28	6	4
Charles Humphreys,								* 14	5	2
Josiah Hewes,								10	0	0
Andrew Hannis,								10	0	0

I

William Jones,								30	0	0
Derrick Johnson,								25	0	0
Charles Jones,	£15	0	0	*	61	0	4	76	0	4
Abel James,	15	0	0	*	13	0	0	28	0	0
Robert Janney,								10	0	0
Matthew Johns,								10	0	0
Isaac Jones, esq.								10	0	0
John Jones, brewer,								10	0	0

I

Joseph James,					10	0 0
John Jones, Shoemaker,					10	0 0
Robert Jones, Merrion,					10	0 0
Joseph Jackman, Barbadoes,					10	0 0
Joseph Johnson, tinman,					10	0 0
Charles Jolley,					10	0 0
James James,					10	0 0
Isaac Janvier,					5	0 0
Thomas Janvier,					10	0 0
Joseph Jones, of Plymouth,					10	0 0
William Ibison,					10	0 0
Joseph Johnson, of Moyamensing,					5	0 0
Thomas Jervis,					5	8 0
Owen Jones,					* 7	6 1
John Jervis,					* 6	18 7
Capt. Daniel Joy,					10	0 0
Joseph Jacobs,					15	0 0
Jocob Jones,					10	0 0
Edward Jones, Baker,					10	0 0
Abraham Judah,					10	0 0

K

John Knowles,					20	0 0
Doctor John Kearsley,					30	0 0
Doctor John Kearsley, junior,					10	0 0
Joseph King,	10	0 0	* 27	0 0	37	0 0
Matthias Koplin,					24	0 0
Peter Keen,					10	0 0
Benjamin Kendal,					10	0 0
Henry Kepple,					20	0 0
Mahlon Kirkbride,					10	0 0
Paul Kripner,					10	0 0
Mark Kuhl,					10	0 0
Edmund Kearney,					* 13	0 0

S

K

Abraham Kentzing,			0 10 0
Philip Kinsey,			10 0 0

L

William Logan,			67 10 0
James Logan,			25 0 0
Benjamin Lay,			20 0 0
Thomas Lightfoot,			15 0 0
Robert Lewis,			15 0 0
Joseph Lownes,			12 0 0
James Lownes,			10 0 0
Benjamin Loxley,			12 0 0
Thomas Lawrence,			10 0 0
Joseph Leech,			10 0 0
Jacob Lewis,	*l.* 10 0 0	* 13 0 0	23 0 0
John Luke, of Barbadoes,			10 0 0
William Lightfoot,			10 0 0
Jeptha Lewis, of Gwynedd,			10 0 0
John Lassell,			5 0 0
John Lord,			5 0 0
Charles Lyon,			3 0 0
Mary Loveday,	*l.* 3 per annum, paid 3 years		9 0 0
Thomas Livezey, junior,			10 0 0
Samuel Lloyd,			15 0 0
Samuel Lewis,			10 0 0
John Lukins, surveyor,			12 10 0
Rinear Lukins, and Co. in lime			3 7 6
John Lynn,			* 14 13 5
Robert Lloyd			10 0 0

M

Anthony Morris,			75 0 0
Anthony Morris, junior,			50 0 0
Jonathan Mifflin,			33 6 8
Rees Meredith,			40 0 0
Samuel Preston Moore,			30 0 0
William Masters,			27 0 0

M

Robert Moore,						25	o o
George Mifflin,						25	o o
Samuel Mifflin,						25	o o
William Moore,						25	o o
Thomas Maule,						25	o o
John Meas,						2o	o o
Joshua Maddox,						2o	o o
John Morris,						20	o o
John M'Michael,						2o	o o
Joshua Morris,						2o	o o
Joseph Morris,	*l.*	15	o o	* 54	15 4	69	15 4
Samuel Morris, junior,						15	o o
Wight Massey,						1o	o o
William Moode,						1o	o o
Evan Morgan,	£	1o	o o	* 57	0 4	67	o 4
Samuel Morris, sheriff,		1o	o o	*33	7 11	43	7 11
Morris Morris, junior,						1o	o o
Joseph Marriott,		1o	o o	* 40	6 6	5o	6 6
Christopher Marshall,						12	o o
Hugh Matthews,						1o	o o
Leonard Melchior,						1o	o o
Charles Meredith,	*l.*	1o	o o	* 2o	18 5	3o	18 5
Samuel Mifflin, New Jersey,						1o	o o
Benjamin Mifflin,						1o	o o
John Mifflin, junior,						1o	o o
George Miller,						1o	o o
Charles Moore, hatter,						10	o o
James Murgatroyd,						1o	o o
John Malcolm,						1o	o o
Abraham Mitchell,						10	o o
Samuel Massey,						10	o o
John Moland, jr.						10	o o
Jacob Maag,						1o	o o
Edward Mitchell, Maryland,						5	o o
Benjamin Morgan, Merchant,						2o	o o
Captain William Morrell,						11	10 o

M

John Moore, smith,			1 10 0
Luke Morris,		* 32 15 10	
William Morris, junior,		* 21 12 0	
Thomas Moore,		* 21 0 2	
George Morrison,		* 6 18 7	
James Mackey,			2 0 0
Joseph Mather, miller,			10 0 0
Allan M'Lane,			10 0 0
Samuel Morton,			15 0 0
Abraham Mason, taylor,			15 0 0
Samuel M'Call,			10 0 0

N

Isaac Norris, esq.			100 0 0
Samuel Neave,	£35 0 0	* 13 0 0	48 0 0
Charles Norris,			25 0 0
John Nelson,			10 0 0
John Nixon,			10 0 0
Samuel Noble,			10 0 0
Peter Nygh,			10 0 0
John Naglee,			10 0 0
William Nicholson,			3 0 0
William Neate, from London,			100 0 0

O

Charles Osborne,			150 0 0
John Odenheimer,			15 0 0
Daniel Offley,			10 0 0
John Ord,	l. 10 0 0	* 43 9 3	53 9 3
George Owen,			15 0 0

P

Israel Pemberton, deceased,			100 0 0
Israel Pemberton,			100 0 0
Samuel Powell, deceased,			65 0 0
Richard Peters,			50 0 0
James Pemberton,	£36 3 0	* 7 6 1	42 9 1
John Pemberton,			25 0 0
Oswald Peel,			25 0 0

P

Mary Plumstead, a legacy,						25	0	0
William Plumstead,						25	0	0
Edward Penington,	*l.* 20	0	0	* 15	4 6	35	4	6
John Pole,						15	0	0
Richard Parker,	£15	0	0	* 6	18 7	21	18	7
Joseph Parker,						12	10	0
Richard Partridge, of London,						20	0	0
John Palmer,						10	0	0
Thomas Paschall,						10	0	0
William Parr,						10	0	0
James Pellar,						10	0	0
William Peters, of Concord,						10	0	0
Samuel Purviance,						10	0	0
Isaac Parish,						10	0	0
Jacob Phister,						1	0	0
Bartholomew Penrose,						10	0	0
Samuel Powell, founder,						1	0	0
Robert Parish,						10	0	0
Thomas Penrose,						10	0	0
James Penrose,						10	0	0
Isaac Paschall,						* 17	0	0
Richard Pearne,						14	10	8
John Parish,						10	0	0
Samuel Powell,						108	0	0
John Paul, of Wissahiccon, miller,						10	0	0
Joseph Paul, of Germantown, miller,						10	0	0
William Pusey,						10	0	0

R

John Reynell,	*l.* 40	0	0	* 7	6 1	47	6	1
Hugh Roberts,	25	0	0	* 7	6 1	32	6	1
Peter Reeve,	25	0	0	* 32	12 3	57	12	3
John Relfe,						20	0	0
Joseph Richardson, merchant,	£15	0	0					
				* 11	18 5	26	18	5
Francis Richardson,						15	0	0
John Ross,						15	0	0

R

Francis Rawle,	*l.*	12	10	0	*	11	18	5
Ditto a legacy of			50	0	0	74	8	
Thomas Robinson,						10	16	0
Doctor John Redman,						10	0	0
Samuel Rhoads,			10	0	0	* 8	15	5
Joseph Redman,			10	0	0	* 31	17	0
John Roberts, miller,						10	0	0
William Rush,						2	0	0
Dauiel Roberdeau,	*l.*	10	0	0	*	13	0	0
Daniel Rundle,			10	0	0	* 18	5	2
Benjamin Rawle,						10	0	0
Isaac Roberts,						10	0	0
John Rouse,						10	0	0
George Robotham,						10	0	0
Andrew Rambo,						5	0	0
John Rich,						5	0	0
Andrew Read, mercha nt						10	0	0
Christopher Robins,						3	6	8
John Rhea,						* 10	15	0

S

John Smith,	*l.*	50	0	0	* 7	6	1	57 6 1
Charles and Alexander Steadman,								40 0 0
Christopher Sower,	*l.*	25	0	0				
Ditto a legacy,		20	0	0				45 0 0
Barnaby Shute,								30 0 0
John Scott, merchant,								20 0 0
Samuel Sansom,	£	15	0	0	* 7	6	1	22 6 3
Thomas Say,		10	0	0	* 30	7	5	40 7 5
Edward Shippen,								10 0 0
Dr. Wm. Shippen,		10	0	0	* 13	0	0	23 0 0
Doctor Peter Sonmans,								12 0 0
Thomas Stretch,								10 0 0
Stephen Shewell,								20 0 0
Joseph Shewell,								10 0 0
William Shipley,								10 0 0
Edward Shippen, junior,								10 0 0

S

Jacob Shoemaker,						10	0	0
Jacob Shoemaker, junior,						10	0	0
Samuel Smith,	*l.* 10	0	0	* 4	0 0	14	0	0
Thomas Smith,	10	0	0	* 4	0 0	14	0	0
William Smith, tanner,						10	0	0
Robert Smith, Philadelphia,						10	0	0
Isaac Snowden,						10	0	0
William Stanley,						10	0	0
Moses Stanley,						10	0	0
Joseph Stinnard,						10	0	0
James Stone,						10	0	0
Daniel Stonemitz,						10	0	0
Charles Stow, junior,						10	0	0
Isaac Stretch,						10	0	0
Samuel Swift,						10	0	0
William Shute,						10	0	0
Thomas Saltar,						10	0	0
John Sayre,	£10	0	0	* 4	0 0	14	0	0
Enoch Story,						10	0	0
James Stoops,						10	0	0
John Smith, of Kingsess,						10	0	0
Joseph Sermon,						10	0	0
Joseph Saunders,	*l.* 5	0	0	* 38	12 7	43	12	7
James Stephens,						3	0	0
Joseph Stretch,	*l.* 5	0	0	* 36	14 3	41	14	3
Joseph Shute,						5	0	0
Richard Swan,						1	0	0
John Schweighauser,						3	4	9
Robert Strettell, esq.						10	0	0
Walter Shea,						15	0	0
Attwood Shute,						* 13	0	0
Amos Strettell,						* 13	0	0
Buckridge Sims,						* 6	15	0
John Swift,						* 6	15	0
John Shute,						20	0	0

Richard Spring, late of Richland, Bucks county, a legacy uncertain, supposed will be 30 0 0

S

John Shoemaker, Cheltenham,			1o o o
James Satterthwaite,			5o o o
John Stamper, esq.			1o o o
Ephraim Smith,			1o o o
Joseph Sims,			1o o o
Richard Smith, merchant,			25 o o
Joseph Stamper,			2o o o
William Smith, junior, merchant,			1o o o

T

Adam Thomson,			1o o o
Joseph Trotter,			1o o o
Robert Truite,			2o o o
John Tinker, esq. governour of Bahama Islands,			2o o o
Christopher Thompson,			15 o o
Thomas Tillbury,	*l.* 1o o o	*13 1 4	23 1 4
Peter Turner,			1o o o
Thornbury Township,			1o o o
Francis Trumble,			1o o o
Thomas Thomas,			1 o o
Joseph Thomas,			12 o o
John Taylor,			* 13 o o
Charles Thompson,			* 4o 14 3
Joseph Turner, esq.			5o o o

U

Unknown,			1o o o
Ditto,			6 o o
Ditto, per hands of Alexander Lunan,			8 3 o
Ditto, £ 5, sent two years,			1o o o
Ditto, per hands of Tobias Rudolph,			1o o o
William Vanderspeigel,		*	13 o o
Ditto, 20s. per annum,			
John Vanderen,			1o o o

W

Casper Wistar,			5o o o
Joseph Wharton,			5o o o
John Wistar,			2o o o

W

Richard Wistar,	*l.*	20	0	0	*	7	18	5	27	18	5
Edward Warner, a legacy,									25	0	0
Daniel Wistar,									20	0	0
James Wright,									20	0	0
Jeremiah Warder,									15	0	0
Charles West,									12	10	0
William Wallace,									10	0	0
Townsend White,									10	0	0
John Wier,									10	0	0
Robert Willan,									10	0	0
Daniel Williams,	*l.*	10	0	0	*	27	14	0	37	14	0
Abraham Waggoner,									10	0	0
Robert Waln,									10	0	0
Joseph Watkins.									20	0	0
George Westcott,									10	0	0
Charles West, junior,									10	0	0
Anthony Wilkinson,									10	0	0
Byran Wilkinson,									10	0	0
Joseph Wills,									10	0	0
Edmund Windar,									10	0	0
Jacob Winey,									10	0	0
Joseph Wood,									10	0	0
James Wood,									10	0	0
Peter Worrall,									10	16	0
Thomas Wharton,	*l.*	10	0	0	*	24	18	5	34	18	5
James Whitehead,									10	0	0
James Wharton,	*l.*	10	0	0	*	28	12	3	38	12	3
William West,									10	0	0
Stephen Williams,									10	0	0
Swann Warner,									10	0	0
James Wallace,									10	0	0
William Wishart,									10	0	0
Joseph Warner, boat-builder,									10	0	0
Samuel Wallace,									5	8	0
Edmund Wooley,									5	0	0
William Whitebread,									5	0	0

W

James West,			25 0 0
Robert Wakely,			1 14 0
James White,			2 9 6
Joseph Williams,			5 0 0
Samuel Wharton,	£. 1000	* 18 5 2	28 5 2
Joseph Wharton, jun.			* 18 5 2
Stephen Wooley,			* 18 5 2
Richard Waln,			10 0 0
John Wood, clockmaker,			10 0 0
Thomas Willing, esq.			25 0 0

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Y

William Young, 30s. per annum,			
Francis Yarnall,			10 0 0
Hernam Yerkass,			4 11 8
Thomas York,			* 14 5 2

Z

Lloyd Zachary,	£. 30 0 0		
Ditto, a legacy,	350 0 0		380 0 0
Isaac Zane,			15 0 0
Jonathan Zane,			10 0 0

*** The house of representatives of this province, having for divers years past voted considerable sums of money for the services of the government, which have been issued in paper bills of credit, several of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, already contributors, and some others, concurring in a desire for the prosperity of this Hospital, voluntarily offered to be nominated signers of the same, and generously bestowed the wages, usually allowed for such service, for promoting the good purposes thereof, whereby the sum of one thousand eight hundred thirty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and six-pence has been added to the contributions, and proved a very seasonable assistance. The sums respectively thus contributed, are included in the foregoing list, and are marked thus *.

N. B. During the printing this account, considerable contributions have been obtained, which brings the foregoing list down to the 16th of July, 1761.

THE END.

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Some account of the Pennsylvania Hospital from its first rise to the Beginning of the fifth month, called May, 1754

Philadelphia 1817

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